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No. 18,388. 第一萬八千八百三十八號 日四初月三年巳丁 HONGKONG TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1917. 二拜禮 號四十二月四年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. 540

S.S. "PAUL LECAT,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th April, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th April, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. [2

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

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Shipped in British vessels.

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Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.—Liverpool & London. 353

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

4.40 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Extraordinary General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room.

TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Noon—Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.—Matinee Performance of "Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, in aid of War Charities.

Thursday, 26th April:—

11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.45 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

Friday, 27th April:—

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Saturday, 28th April:—

9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, in aid of War Charities.

Thursday, 3rd May:—

Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 5th May:—

Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AFTER THE FEAST.

A Chinese coolie who was found in the servants' quarters of a house in Arbuthnot Road was ordered to pay $4. The excuse put forward by the defendant was that he had had a fight, then a feast, became intoxicated, and went to the servants' quarters to sleep off the effects.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with receiving 18 pipes, three tobacco pouches, 12 shaving brushes and 1,200 postcards, the property of Kelly Sayee, a shopkeeper of Beaconsfield Arcade, of the total value of $25. Mr. Faithfull pleaded not guilty on behalf of the defendant and the case was remanded, bail being fixed at $500.

CHAIS AND CHUNGS.

Fourteen Chinese, chair and riesha coolies, were brought before Mr. Wood in connection with a clan fight, as a result of which two men, one from each clan, are now in hospital.

Mr. Grist appeared for the Chai clan and Mr. Gardiner represented the members of the Chung clan.

Mr. Grist said there had been a great clan fight, and one man from each clan was now in hospital.

Mr. Gardiner—Honours were divided.

Mr. Grist said it was at present impossible to go on with the case.

Inspector Kent said that the *fracas* was rather a serious one, and he would ask for bail. Both the injured men had been severely dealt with, and they would not be out of hospital until the 26th inst. One of the men had a contused wound on the head, and the other was severely cut about the head.

Each of the defendants had to deposit $20 bail before leaving the Court. The case will be dealt with next week.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A friendly match has been arranged to take place at the Happy Valley to-morrow (Wednesday), between the 88th Company R.G.A. and the Middlesex Regt. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT WILSON.

ARREST OF CHIEF AGENT AND ACCOMPLICES.

The police at Hoboken have arrested a man named Fritz Kolb, aged about 36, who confessed, they say, to being implicated in a plot to blow up President Wilson.

The prisoner, it is stated, told the detectives that he was concerned in the blowing up of stores on Black Tom Island, in New York Harbour, and at Kingsland, New Jersey, both of which explosions resulted in great property loss and some fatalities.

Two bombs, complete, with a quantity of picric acid, were found in his room in a hotel opposite the piers where German steamers are moored.

A detective says that the bombs were to have been sent to President Wilson on March 5th.

Kolb gave information resulting in the arrest of two others as accomplices. Their names are temporarily withheld. The police are investigating ramifications of the plot, which is said to have included the destruction of the Tampico Oil Works and munition plants in the United States.

Secret service agents of the Hoboken and New York police surrounded the Columbia Hotel, where Kolb had a room, and battered down the door.

Kolb was found standing in the centre of the room, apparently in a state of panic.

He offered no resistance. Bombs were hidden in closets and trunks. Cans of high explosives and fuses were also seized. Kolb made a confession to Mr. Hays, the chief of the Hoboken police.

The explosion at Black Tom Island, in New York Harbour, destroyed the National Storage Company's warehouses, in New York Harbour, destroyed the National Storage Company's warehouses, in which were hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of explosives intended for the Allies. The damage to property in New York City and Jersey City amounted to £2,000,000.

The explosion at Kingsland, New Jersey, occurred in January last at the works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. The buildings and plant were destroyed by the explosion and the fire that followed.

How the war has reformed some of the idle rich was revealed by Lord Salisbury at the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society. He remembered a young lady who could not walk down Eaton Square except attended by a footman, but now she went upon errands of charity in the worst parts of Soho. Men who used to pass a large part of their lives walking up and down Pall Mall, going into this and that club, were now finding the work of an ordinary private soldier in the army quite agrees with them.

PORT ARTHUR.

THE NEW SEASIDE HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORT.

So few foreigners have ever seen the place at Port Arthur which is known to the Japanese as Ogondai that it is little known what a beauty spot has been opened as a health and holiday resort. Ogondai, or Golden Hill, is the high hill which guards the narrow entrance to the world-famed landlocked harbour. From almost everywhere in Port Arthur the summit of Golden Hill can be seen with its massive fort and bristling array of guns. On the other side of this hill, facing the open sea to the south, the holiday resort is situated. It thus forms a settlement by itself, cut off from the Old Town of Port Arthur by a range of hills, and a wide expanse of land and from the New Town by Golden Hill and the width of the harbour. It lies in a sheltered nook of almost horse-shoe shape in the hillside facing the sea. On its right in close proximity stands the stupendous rock of Golden Hill. Straight in front the land slopes gently down to the beach, which forms an ideal bathing place. The undulating ground around is starred with innumerable wild flowers, which change with the changing seasons. One flower found here, though not so frequently as on other hills around Port Arthur, is the edelweiss, so much prized in the Alps. In the Spring the ground is one mass of purple with its carpet of violets, and everywhere the seapink holds up its head amongst the grass.

In the Russian *régime* this charming spot was made a summer resort for the high officers and officials of the fortress town. About twenty handsome villas were built in artistic styles of architecture, ideal summer residences, with large balconies and verandahs, dotted here and there in the horse-shoe glen amidst the trees. Nothing artificial was added to mar the beauty of the natural environments. But when Port Arthur passed into Japanese hands, this loveliest of all the spots around Port Arthur was proclaimed within the Fortress Zone owing to its position between the Golden Hill and Silver Hill Forts. The place was thus given over to desolation and decay.

Some time ago, however, Mr. H. J. Mullett Merrick, the English Adviser to the South Manchuria Railway Company, was struck by its rare beauty and charm, and suggested to the Government authorities what a magnificent holiday resort might be made of it. They warmly approved of the plan he put before them. It was difficult at first to obtain the requisite military sanction, but as soon as this was gained much money was spent in preparing for the opening and making the place attractive without interfering with the natural features. Already the whole of the villas have been renovated and furnished, water and electricity have been laid on, and sanitary matters attended to on approved principles. Good carriage-roads have been built to the settlement, a tennis court has been laid out, and bathing-huts have been erected along the beach. One of the villas has been fitted up as a café restaurant, and is under the management of the Yamato Hotel, of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which will supply meals or provisions as required. Arrangements have also been made whereby the Muraoka orchestra can be hired for *al fresco* concerts and dances.

The rent of the villas ranges from 50 yen to 80 yen a month, with a considerable reduction if taken for a period of two or three months, but they are not allowed to be sub-let. The entire holiday settlement is under the direct management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration Office, and applications should therefore be addressed to the Civil Administrator.

The pleasanteat time for a holiday in Port Arthur is from the beginning of May until the end of October. It scarcely ever rains during this season. The average monthly temperature (Fahrenheit) is as follows:—May, 54; June, 65.6; July, 72.8; August, 74.4; September, 67.6; October, 57.6.

There is another feature which will make Port Arthur an exceedingly popular holiday resort, and that is the grandeur of the surrounding scenery. Though embraced by tiers of hills, there are more excellent roads for walking and driving than probably around any other town in the Far East.

Then there are the numerous forts to visit, and the beautiful little coves alone the shore, such as Pigeon Bay and Louisa Bay, the Village of Shuishihying, where Generals Nogi and Stoessel signed the terms of the capitulation of Port Arthur

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

in a house now used as a Chinese School, and the War Museum, where mementoes of the great siege have been gathered.

To visit each of these places entails a drive of several miles, up and down and around hills amidst ever-varying and beautiful scenery, and many of them afford splendid facilities for picnic luncheons. Carriages are plentiful, and very cheap rates have been fixed by the authorities, including 27 sen for 2½ miles and Y. 1.10 for 5 hours. One can live a month at Port Arthur and visit fresh places of great historical or scenic interest every day. Moreover, tours of the forts, some dismantled but uninjured, others in ruins, but all preserved exactly as they were left at the close of the late war, will give one a better idea of the war now raging in Europe than one could otherwise obtain. For those who wish it, the beauty and the restfulness of Port Arthur may be broken by an occasional visit to the bustling city of Dairen, there being five trains each way per day.

As a holiday resort Port Arthur will undoubtedly be popular, but when not only the scenery of the surroundings, the historical interest of its ruins, the beautiful water which washes its shores, but also its exquisite and invigorating atmosphere resulting from the mingling of the sea-breezes with the air of the pine-clad hills have been recognized, Port Arthur will not only be a holiday resort but will blossom into one of the most famous health resorts in the Far East.

SINO-JAPANESE AMITY.

COUNT TERAUCHI ON CHINA'S NEED OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Wang Fu-wei and suite were entertained to dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, recently.

Count Terauchi, the Japanese Premier, in a speech, said:—"From personal observation, I am convinced that the future development of China largely depends on the services rendered by the railways. China, with her enormous population of 400 millions, i sendowed with inexhaustible sources of wealth. The efficient utilization of such a huge supply of labour and natural resources can only be realized by the extension of the railways in China. By solving several questions, political and economic, the through service of railways willbenefit not only China but also Japan, because Japan will be able to obtain a supply of cheap raw materials and extend the markets of her manufacturers. The close relations between China and Japan are traceable not only to the inhabitants of the two countries being of the same race and using the same written characters, but also to the fact that Japan in the past owed a great deal to China in the development of her literature, religion, fine arts, etc.

"The two countries have now relations in which the one supplies the other's wants with what itself has in abundance, but those who should be most friendly often disagree and dispute on account of their being too intimate. It is regrettable that China and Japan shared this experience, but recently well-educated people of both countries had come to understand well their common interests. We hear on all sides a demand for increasing amity between Japan and China. This phenomenon is a matter for congratulation, for the peace of the Orient and the welfare of the two countries. Amity between China and Japan only in words and letters is of no value unless put into execution. The desire to promote and maintain friendly relations must be translated into actions. Past experience shows that when mutual relations become closer disputes may arise. Intelligent observers in both countries must try to solve them in sincerity, kindness, and friendship, that nothing be left to rankle on either side.

"Amicability should not be limited to the relations between China and Japan. The same must be maintained towards the United States and Canada, which would be connected with them by the through traffic. When the Japan-China through traffic was extended to the Steamship Companies on the Pacific the railways of America would be connected indirectly with the railways of China and Japan by means of the Steamship Companies. The decision passed at the present Conference was expected to bring about such an extensive result. Japan is situated in the centre of such extended traffic, and the heavier burden will fall on our shoulders, but we will consider it a great honour to be the intermediary in through traffic over such an expanded area."

Baron Goto drank the health of Mr. Wang and the guests, and Mr. Wang and the Chinese Minister, Mr. Chang, replied in appropriate terms.

The meeting was marked with cordiality, which prevailed throughout.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last month, the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Statutory) Committee of the Chamber reported on their consideration of proposals made by the China Association that a short and simple convention with China should be proposed having for its sole object the adoption of the principle of "first user" as the ruling factor in deciding questions of ownership apart altogether from the question of registration. The Trade Marks Committee accepted this view, and agreed to support it in representations to the Board of Trade. The directors confirmed these views.

CALL TO THE CLERGY.

BISHOP SHOWS HOW THEY CAN BE RELEASED.

The Bishop of London, in a letter to the clergy, outlines the scheme for national service. "In every parish," he says, "there must be one priest who must consider it his best form of national service to give his whole time to minister to the sick and dying in the parish and carry on the parish work. Where there is more than one church, with perhaps a separate district of its own, this condition would apply to each church. If there is a second priest attached to each church, and the population is not too large to allow this, he will be at liberty to offer himself for some such branch of national service as is indicated on the enclosed form, either for his whole time or for part of his time.

"No church must have a third priest giving his whole time to the work of the parish connected with it without special permission, which, however, will be given if special work, such as in connection with military hospitals and munition factories can be shown to be connected with the parish. In the case of the parishes in the City, the Bishop is asking the rural deans of the East and West to see if they cannot make arrangements by which four churches, with full services, will suffice for each deanery, and thus the rest of the City clergy be freed for national service. Until a Bill permitting this closing of churches, now drafted, has passed into law, this can only be done by agreement between the rectors and churchwardens of the respective churches. In all such cases arrangements might well be made to keep the churches open for private prayer during the week days.

ELABORATE GUARDS.

CARE OF £100,000,000 OF GOLD IN NEW YORK.

The port of New York is to be closed every night, reports a New York correspondent on February 19th. This is one of the many precautions taken by cities along the Atlantic coast having German ships in their harbours, which, in the event of war, might attempt to escape, and end their careers as commerce raiders rather than serve as transports of the United States. The steel net designed for the protection of New York from hostile submarines is now reported as having been placed.

Other unusual measures are being taken. The Sub-Treasury is protected by the most elaborate system of guards in its history. There is now about £100,000,000 in gold in this building, probably the largest stock at any one place in the world. New Yorkers were surprised this morning to find patrols every few feet along the sidewalks and in the corridors of the building, and at first it was believed that attempts had been discovered to plunder the nation's gold reserve.

In Philadelphia secret service operatives of the Government are investigating a mysterious murder in the Frankfort arsenal. The victim is Sam Jenkins, the only employee who knew the location of all the motor stations and devices of the arsenal. Detectives say it is their opinion that the murderers were anxious to cripple the arsenal.

In Seattle, Washington, at the police court charge against Captain Helfer, of the interned Hamburg American Line steamer *Saxonia*, the accused admitted frankly that he disabled the engines of the ship at the order of the German Consul. He declared that the captain of every ship interned in the ports of the United States and her colonies had been given similar instructions by consuls.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

All White Uniform of 1916 or previous issues which requires alteration or to be condemned as unfit must be produced at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 24th.

PATROL DUTIES.

The following Memo was issued by the C.S.P. on the 20th inst.:—"Officers in Charge of Stations are to instruct the regular Indian and Chinese Constables to report themselves to Police Reserve Inspectors and Sergeants on Patrol."

Inspectors and Sergeants will enter this Memo on page 29 of the Standing Orders Book.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.

All ranks will attend the following:—Tuesday, April 24th, 5.30 p.m.—Squad Drill at Central Station. Thursday, April 26th, 6 p.m.—Lecture at Tung Wah Hospital.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, April 24th—No. 1 Section under Co.-Sergt.-Major. Also all Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, April 25th—All Recruits of 3 Company and of No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, April 26th—No. 3 Company under Chief Inspector Lammert and O.C. Company.

Friday, April 27th—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station under C.S.M., 5.45 p.m. Also Recruits of No. 2 Company at Central at 5.30 p.m.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Class XI. (Inspector Gordon)—Wednesday, April 25th.

TRAMWAYS.

The following Standing Order is to be inserted:—

136 (a.) Members in uniform travelling to or from a Funeral are not travelling in connection with duty and are not entitled to free transit.

(Sd.) F C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

23rd April, 1917.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY IN HONGKONG.

A FITTING CELEBRATION.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.

* * * * *

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.

Thanks to the public spirited action of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hongkong Englishmen yesterday retrieved their forgetfulness of the past and did real and and generous homage to their patron Saint. It required a great world war, when England's sons are daily laying down their lives that England may live, to remind Englishmen in this Colony that they had a patron Saint to whom they could render homage at the present moment, and because of this the great charitable effort which took place yesterday was extremely opportune. St. George was honoured, the memory of Shakespeare, the great poetical historian of the great deeds of England's sons, was revived in a most striking manner, and a large sum must have been raised on behalf of funds which will be devoted directly to war purposes; a truly fitting celebration of St. George's Day.

Though the weather was by no means satisfactory, this did not deter the lady badge sellers from faring forth in white and red, at a quite early hour, to dispose of St. George badges. Every outlet from Peak trams, tram-cars and riesha was occupied by groups of sellers, and he was a brave man indeed, and a cunning one, who was able to travel between home and office without being swooped upon by a galaxy of very persuasive sellers. As a consequence, the day was quite young when one noticed men laden with badges, from hat almost to heel. One businessman who had escaped until the bottom tram station was reached, and who had only to traverse about 500 yards to his office, was persuaded to part with $150 ere he reached his desk, and when he arrived he presented a grotesque figure, for there were badges around his hat, hanging from his coat and waistcoat, and even a few were tied to his fingers. A local solicitor was able to reach his office free of badges. Then he had to leave for the Police Court. His journey to the Magistracy cost him $60, and he appeared before the sympathetic Magistrate bedecked with badges. There were many similar incidents, all pointing to the fact that the groups of badge sellers had been relentless in their duties. The sale of badges closed at noon, and long before this hour a badgeless person was a curiosity. The badge-sellers did their work well, and are to be congratulated on the manner in which they refused to be put off with excuses of having purchased a badge already. One badge was by no means sufficient to pass the barrier, and change was an unknown word to the sellers. The financial result should prove very satisfactory.

THE BADGE SELLERS.

The ladies committee, consisting of Lady May, Mrs. Hay, and Mrs. Holyoak had an exceedingly busy morning, as also did Mrs. Ralphs and Mrs. Griffin at the Cricket Pavilion, which was made the headquarters for the convenience of the sellers.

The names of those who solo badges are as follows:—

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs. Armstrong Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Aucott, Mrs. Avenell, Miss Cissy Alvis. Miss B. Baker, Miss Kinny Barietto, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bateman, Miss K. Barton, Mrs. Baker, Sister Beatrice, Mrs. Berington Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Bowley, Miss Gladys Brock, Mrs. Butlin, Mrs. Butterfield, Miss Veronica Butterfield, Miss Hilda Butterfield.

Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Champkin, R. A. Churcher, Miss Doris Curry, Miss Ethel Curry, Mrs. R. H. Cousins, Miss Freda Cousins, Mrs. Danby, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Davy, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Donnithoral, Master Billie Dunbar, Miss Rose Edkins, Mrs. Evan-Jones, Mrs. Eldrige, Miss Minnie Eldridge, Miss Filkins, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Ena Forsyth, Master Dudley Franklin, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Clara Frost, Miss Fransfield, Miss Victoria Franco, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Barbara Gibson, Mrs. Gloyn, the Misses Goodall, Mrs. Goodban, Mrs. Goldenberg, Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Miss Graham, Miss M. Graham, Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs. Grimshaw, Miss Marjorie Garrod, Miss Julia Gardiner, Miss Sophie Gubbay, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Hallifax, Miss Aynessley Hallifax, Miss Florrie Hamilton, Mrs. Scott Harston, Mrs. Hay, Miss Mabel Haynes, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Holyoak, Miss Joyce Holyoak, Miss Dorothy Holyoak, Mrs. Henry Humphreys, Miss Holloway, Miss Judah, Mrs. Kapadia, Mrs. King, Miss Millie Kinross, Miss E. Knight, Miss Margaret Kent, Miss Lander, Master John Lander, Miss Lammert, Master Alfred Lammert, The Misses K. & M. Levy, Miss Maude Levy, Miss June Looker.

Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Mainc, Miss Maine, Mrs. Mansfield, Sister Mary Theresa, Miss Iris May, Miss Dione May, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Marr, Mrs. Messer, Master Jim Messer, Mrs. Middleton-Smith, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Miss Miller, Miss Annie Miller, Master Jack Miller, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Alice Morton, Miss Lucy Morton, Miss K. Murphy, Miss Dorothy Morris. Miss Martin, Miss Dorothy May.

Miss Florrie Neave, Miss Lilian Neave, Miss Mollie Neave, Miss Lucy Noronha, Miss Sophie Nemaze, Mrs. Oxberry, Miss Pearl Ogilvie, Miss Leonora O'Brien.

Miss Packham, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Peterson, Miss Mary Piercy, the Misses Prowse, Mrs. Raphs, Mrs. Ram, Miss Dodo Ritchie, Miss Wendy Roberts, Miss D. Rodger, Miss M. Rodger, Miss Flo Rodney. Mrs. Sandoman, Miss C. Sanders, Miss M. Scott, the Misses C. & S. Shaw, Master Shaw, Mrs. Shenton, Master Purcell Skelton, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Stabb, Miss M. Stabb, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Stedman, Miss Gwen Stedman, Miss Gertie Simmonds, Miss Connie Stonham, Miss Lily Stonham, Miss Eileen Stubbings. Miss Bertha Tarrant, Mrs. Tisdall Miss Sheila Tisdall, Mrs. Todd, Miss Annie Tollan, Miss Ventris, the Misses C. and V. Wahr, Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Amy Watt, Miss Agnes Watt, Miss Elsie Watt, Mrs. West, Miss Weill, Miss S. Weill, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Marion Wolfe. Miss Woodcock, Miss Worters, Mrs. A. E. Wright, Miss Elizabeth Ward, Miss Henrietta Wolhters.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the following for the gifts of flowers for the sick in the Hospital on the day:—Mrs. A. E. Otiffins, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Mr. Nicholson, Mr. A. E. Irvin, Mr. E. Harvey.

THE "CAFE CHANTANT."

Following the buying of badges, came the *cafe chantant* at the Volunteer Headquarters. The proceedings here commenced at 3.30 p.m. and concluded at 6 p.m. No sooner were the "doors" open than the spacious drill hall was filled by people who realised that they had to keep their purses open. There was no getting away from side-shows and showmen who knew their business. Truly, they welcomed all and their money. "It's your money we want" was the showmen's chorus, and these same showmen saw to it that this aim and ambition were achieved. The usually drab looking drill hall was transformed into a veritable fun city. There was Professor Vocali, D.A.M.L.I.A., a most remarkable person. Would-be patrons were warned that his assistant, "'Enery," was a talking marvel, but "'Enery" proved himself to be one of the super-men in the ventriloquial calling—well, he is admitted by the "greatest medical scientists," to quote his references, "to be the greatest tongue wagger (women barred). "'Enery" also issued instructions, gratis. According to him—"Ventriloquism is not a gift or an affliction, it's a h'art or an 'abit. It can be accomplished by all. Take two turns with your tonsils round the lower strata of your larynx, at the same time pressing back the diaphramic valve with the back teeth, say 99, and there you are." With regard to this show it was announced that special terms—for tuition, presumably—could be arranged for families over 38 in number. Then there was the "world-renowned troupe of Chinese jugglers and acrobats specially imported from Peking." These jugglers should really be sent home to the Food Controller. Yesterday they turned ink into soap, wine into food, grain into green peas, papers into rats, one egg into four, masticated fire, juggled with pearls, and performed a hundred and one other mystic feats; all for $1. These remarkable people might, with advantage, be referred to the War Office authorities. They are wasting their time and talents in Hongkong. Moving—very moving—pictures by Messrs. J. J. Blake and C. E. Weiss did wonderful business. They moved many a dollar. Still, the outlay had a great reward, for those moving pictures were guaranteed—money back if not successful—to cure toothache, insomnia, digestion, liver complaints, water on the knee, and "other childish ailments." There were many cures, but it was noticed that the greatest draw—apart from teeth and water on the knee—of these pictures was money. Dollars seemed to leap from pockets.

The menagerie, and Signor Toboloski's son of the forest will not soon be forgotten The latter was a striking example of what can be done by kindness alone; for patrons were informed, after marvelling at the manners of the beast, that not a "cuss word has ever been spoken to this sagacious animal, and his affection for his trainer is constantly in evidence throughout the performance." For the benefit of the many who seemed to take a paternal interest in Toboloski's friend, it might be stated that he—the friend—hails from the forests of Central Asia, where he is hunted with the utmost zeal by the natives on account of the value of his skin, which is largely used for the armour plating of warships. A generous thought on behalf of the management led to the supplying of bricks and glass—done up in packets—for feeding the elephant. The elephant thoroughly appreciated this thoughtful action, and will be pleased to see those who did not forget him in this respect, if they will call at the G.C.H. He will also endeavour to return many unbrellas and walking sticks which were devoured, quite by an innocent mistake, with the medley of bricks and glass.

And, when freed from the bustle of the elephant, old "Toboloski" and "Vocali," one was charmed by the music of the "Musical Tramps," a very happy band of entertainers who proved that many a rich note is covered by bedraggled feathers, and that many a good joke can come from an empty and ill-clothed stomach.

Another enjoyable feature of the *cafe chantant* was the miscellaneous musical programme which was gone through while the people were at tea. The band of the 25th Middlesex Regt. (under Bandmaster Lawrie) rendered many entertaining numbers which were loudly applauded. The dances in costume by the clever Misses Young were another feature of the programme and, when they were joined in the hornpipe dance by little Betty Eustace, who was conveyed on to the stage in a basket which was borne by a big and lusty Jack Tar, the applause was tremendously enthusiastic. Other contributors to the programme were Messrs. H. F. Muriel, J. Day, C. H. P. Hay, A. C. Leith, W. A. Hannibal, and a member of the orchestra who entertained with a 'cello solo.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

It was a great and fitting conclusion to the celebration of St. George's Day to produce some "Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, accompanied as these scenes were by patriotic renderings by a mixed choir of 70 voices under the direction of Mr. Denman Fuller. The theatre was crowded with a large and thoroughly representative audience, many chairs having to be requisitioned to accommodate the huge gathering. Among those present were H.E. the Governor and Lady May and the Misses May. Only three weeks had been occupied in preparing for the production and this fact enhances the value of the praise which must be bestowed on all concerned, and especially upon those who were responsible for the arrangement of the various scenes, for the great success achieved. The programme of scenes was as follow:—

Jester's Prologue from Henry VIII.
King John, Act IV., Sce. I.
"Who is Silvia?" Song from "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."
Twelfth Night,—Act II Sce. III.
Jaques' Soliloquy from "As You Like It."
Ballet illustrating "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to the music of Mendlessohn's "Rondo Capriccioso."
Hamlet—Act I Sce. IV and V.; Act III Sce. I (Part.)
"Under the Greenwood Tree." Song from "As You Like It."
The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act II Sce. I (Part). Act III Sce. 3 (Part.)
"Full fathoms five." Song from "The Tempest."
Henry V. Battle Speech before Harfleur.
Rosalind's Epilogue from "As You Like It."
The Epilogue from Elgar's Banner of St. George. (With vision of St. George.)

The scenes and singing had a fitting setting. The theatre had been lavishly decorated with busting and evergreens, and everywhere the flag of St. George served to remind those present—if such reminder were necessary—of the significance of the great gathering. There was a remarkable scene of enthusiasm when the curtain rose and the choir—the ladies attired in red and white, and the men in khaki—burst forth with the National Anthem. The audience rose as one, and all joined in the concluding verse. It was a truly remarkable display of deep patriotic feeling. The soloist was Mrs. Hill. At intervals during the programme also, the choir acquitted itself splendidly, the songs including "Who is Silvia?" to special music composed by Mr. Norman Peterkin, and Ariel's Song, "Full Fathoms five," from "The Tempest." The choir, however, reached the highest point of excellence in the final item of the programme, when it rendered the majestic and powerful epilogue from Elgar's Banner of St. George. The volume and balance displayed were a great tribute to both the conductor, Mr. Denman Fuller, and the choir, and the vision of St. George, which appeared ere the last strains of the chorus had died away, was a most effective and thrilling finale. Mr. F. A. Mackintosh represented St. George, and made a most commanding figure in armour, with sword upraised and the Dragon lying at his feet on the rocks:

Of the "Scenes from Shakespeare," that which must have appealed to the audience more than all the others was the fairy scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This was arranged by Mrs. C. H. P. Hay and Mrs. Tod, and was a remarkable presentation for amateurs. One easily forgot all things material, and drifted into fairyland while the fairies, elves and spirits, led by Titania, Puck, Cobweb, Moth and Mustardseed, danced and seemingly floated in and out among the trees, while Bottom grunted and slept until he also had to give way to the joy of the woodland scene and romped with Puck and Cobweb. In this scene, the dance of Titania was a distinct feature, for the execution of which Mrs. Tod was loudly applauded. Those who took part in this very successful scene were:—At the Piano: Miss Aileen Lillie, Titania, Mrs. P. Tod; Puck, Miss Betty Hammond; Cobweb, Miss Eileen Stubbings; Moth, Miss Kathleen Simmons; Mustardseed, Miss Eileen Lammert; Fairies:—Misses Elfrida Osmund, Phyllis d'Almada e Castro, Marie de Sousa and Dorothy Razavet. Elves and Spirits:—Misses Marjorie Offord, Julia Gutterres, Gertie Simmons, Violet May, Mabel Blackman, Violet Capell, Molly d'Almada e Castro, Patricia Remedios, Amy Stonham, Winnie Lawson, Nellie Reynolds, Cecily Reynolds and Ellaline Osmund. Bottom, Mr. R. G. Herbert. The ballet was to the music of Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso."

Few will forget the presentation of the ghost scenes from Hamlet, and the remarkably effective manner in which Mr. J. A. E. Bullock acted The Ghost of Hamlet's Father, the fine acting of Mr. Sinclair as Hamlet, the Ophelia of Miss Reta Hazeland, and Messrs. J. J. Dewar and R. G. Herbert as Horatio and Marcellus respectively. From the dramatic point of view this was the most holding scene of the programme, the acting of both Mr. Bullock and Mr. Sinclair reaching the thrilling stage. The setting was also novel and thoroughly in keeping with the atmosphere created. Mr. Bullock also proved himself to be an actor above the amateur level as Hubert in King John, in which, with sweet little Miss Veronica Butterfield as Prince Arthur, all the pathetic drama of the scene was splendidly given. Miss Butterfield won all hearts with her beautiful treatment of the part of Arthur, her pleadings to Hubert being a remarkable piece of acting and elocution, which evoked much applause. Mr. Bullock's rich voice, as in the Ghost Scene, was used to the utmost advantage, and he achieved great success.

Scene III. from "Twelfth Night" proved extremely enjoyable and exhilirating, for, unlike some amateur actors, those who filled the parts in the "tippling" scene last night let themselves go with an abandon which was delightful. As Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Sir Toby respectively Messrs. L. N. Leefe and M. S. Northcote were ideal, and they had a very merry partner in Mr. C. H. P. Hay, as The Jester. Maria (Mr. W. Logan) also entered heartily into the revels below stairs, and as the kill-joy and general carrier of tales, Mr. E. L. Sim's acting of Malvolio was well in keeping with the general success of this diverting scene. Mr. C. H. P. Hay, who arranged the scene, is to be heartily congratulated.

The other two scenes, from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which depict the discomfiture of the false-hearted Falstaff, was another thoroughly enjoyable and laughable item. Mrs. C. H. P. Hay and Mrs. E. Davidson as the scheming Mistress Page and Mistress Ford were splendid, and they were ably supported by Mr. Hay, who made an ideal Falstaff. There was much laughter when the corpulent form of Sir John was placed in a clothes basket and sent away with the laundry. The ladies had very difficult *rôles* to fill, but they acquitted themselves in a manner which only heightened the excellence of these two very laughable scenes. Mr. Hay was responsible for the arrangement of of these two scenes.

In addition to the above there were several items before the curtain. Mr. C. H. P. Hay, after the singing of the National Anthem, came before the curtain and gave a very fine rendering of the Jester's Prologue from Henry VIII. "I come no more to make you laugh." The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., was loudly applauded for his reciting of the melancholy Jaques' Soliloquy from "As you like it," and Mr. H. E. Muriel's rendering of the song of Amiens from "As you like it," "Under the Greenwood Tree," was also a most entertaining item. The individual effort, however, which reached the house above everything else, was Mr. Sinclair's recitation of Henry V's great speech before Harfleur. Attired in the armour of the day, and with his sword upraised, he was vociferously cheered when he concluded passionately with the stirring words:—"Cry 'God for Harry, England and St. George.'" Mrs. W. Logan also rendered Rosalind's Epilogue from "As you like it" in a very able and effective manner.

The whole production was a great success for all concerned. All did well, and all deserve great praise. Not the least deserving of praise is the band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment, which, under the baton of Mr. Lawrie Owen, accompanied and played the incidental music in a most praiseworthy manner. The scenic effects were also very skilfully and artistically arranged, and the loud and prolonged applause which greeted the final scene, the vision of St. George, was richly deserved.

The Chorus was as follows:—Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Cossart, Miss Crees, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edkins, Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Griffin, Miss Goodall, Miss Goggin, Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, Miss Hickie, Miss Jack, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss A. Lillie, Miss H. Lillie, Miss Dorothy May, Miss R. Mow Fung, Miss L. Neave, Miss Piercy, Miss Packham, Miss A. Robson, Miss Richards, Miss J. Rodger, Mrs. Stringer, Miss Stone, Mrs. Stark, Miss Scott, Miss Sells, Mrs. A. E. Wright, Miss L. White, Mrs. Warden, Miss Witchell, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Goodall, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Stubbings, Mrs. Soeters, Miss Williams, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. C. Edgcumbe, Mr. D. M. Goodall, Mr. A. B. Hearne, Mr. H. Hayward. Mr. T. Hitt, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. G. H. Platt, Mr. F. Schnepel, Mr. V. Stannard, Mr. J. W. White. Mr. F. A. Biden, Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. W. W. Dell, Mr. W. J. Dexter, Mr. W. H. Edmonds. Mr. J. W. Frost, Mr. A. H. Greenfield, Mr. G. H. Haskett, Mr. J. Ince, Mr. G. H. Piercy, Mr. S. Paul, Mr. H. L. Stringer, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. H. Smith, and Mr. A. E. Wright. The thanks of the St. George's Day Committee and the organisers of "Scenes from Shakespeare" are due to the following ladies and gentlemen for their kind services:—To Mrs. C. H. P. Hay—for designing and supervising the making of the costumes. To Mr. Denman Fuller—for writing the incidental music, doing part of the orchestrating, training the chorus and supervising the music generally; also for doing all the lighting. To Mr. W. A. Cornell—for all stage construction. To Mr. A. M. Preston—for prompting and assisting on the stage. To Mr. G. Duncan—for designing and making the armour worn by St. George. To the men of H.M.S. *Tamar* for decorating the Theatre. To the Ladies and Gentlemen assisting in the choral items. Thanks to the generosity of a private donor, the cost of production has been entirely covered, so that the gross proceeds of this performance will be paid into the St. George's Day Charity Fund. Thanks are also due to:—Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Mr. G. Martin, of Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., Messrs. The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Messrs. Kayamally & Co., Messrs. Bon Ton, Messrs. Ah Men and Hing Cheong, Madam Flint, Miss Fairall, Messrs. Kwong Tay Loy, The *Hongkong Daily Press*, The *South China Morning Post*, The *Hongkong Telegraph* and The *China Mail*; and to the Ladies who kindly undertook the sale of programmes: Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Shenton, Miss Denison, and Miss Robertson. In conclusion, the Committee for St. George's Day are also to be heartily congratulated on the undoubted success which has attended its efforts; and Mr. J. Bentley (Hon. Sec.) and Mr. C. Champkin (Hon. Treasurer) are also to be complimented for their indefatigable efforts on behalf of the great cause.

INTIMATIONS

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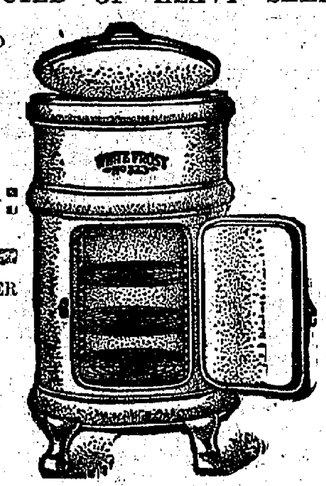
CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD SWEET WHOLESOME AND HEALTHFUL.

WILL KEEP PROVISION CHAMBER COLD PURE AND DRY.



ALL METAL COATED WITH WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH REVOLVING SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON ROLLER BEARING CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL. IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION, THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY. 18

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Wing On Co., Ltd.

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Sun Co., Ltd.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Bottled by British Labour.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—$20.00 per case of 4 dozen.

or $5.10 per Dozen.

PINTS — $26.50 per case of 8 dozen.

or $3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED. [467-2

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

BABY-CARS

PERAMBULATORS

MAIL-CARTS

FOLDING-CARS

NEW STOCKS

INSPECTION INVITED. 89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917. [557

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJISONDARI,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th April at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd May, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th April, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917. [558

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL,

MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking at MESSRS. MOUTRIE & Co.

PRICES AS USUAL:

$3. $2. $1.

(Children Half-Price on the Matinee).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price.

[551

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

GOVERNOR'S CUP FOR "SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES.

FULL particulars are posted on the Club's Notice Boards.

Entries close 30th April.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.

[548

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Business hitherto carried on by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY in this Colony has been transferred and taken over by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF CALIFORNIA, in the United States of America.

The business of the Corporation will be carried on by MR. JAMES D. COURTNEY as Attorney for the Corporation.

Dated the 14th April, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY,
Post Office Buildings.

[543

G. R.

VICTORIA GAOL.

THERE is a VACANCY in the Victoria Gaol for a Hospital Warder.

Salary: $960 to $1,200 per annum on completion of a year's satisfactory probation, together with $40 per month House Allowance.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age, of good education, and physique.

Knowledge of Medicine not essential, as a suitable man will be instructed.

Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 A.M. and 12 NOON.

No application will be received after the 30th instant.

C. Mc. I. MESSER,
Superintendent,
Victoria Gaol.

[555

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SIBUMAN." Manila $250 Philippine currency.

Apply—

18, NATHAN ROAD,
Kowloon.

[554

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917. [539

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April, to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [516

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [517

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.,

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [518

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1917. [553

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1917. [523

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents

Hongkong, 17th April, 1917 [532

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 67689, 14321, and 89966 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of all Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is called for 4.30 P.M. TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 24th April, 1917, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, New Government Building. All Members are strongly urged to be present.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1917. [549

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AND THURSDAY,

the 25th and 26th April, 1917, commencing each day at 11 A.M. (and continuing in the afternoon), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACK AND BROWN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Patent Leather Dress Boots, Buckskin Boots and Shoes, Rope Sole Shoes, Fine Quality Colored Linen Soft Shirts, White Woollen Sweaters, Woollen Vests, American Linen Under Suits, Bath Gowns, Bathing Suits and Drawers, Silk and Lisle Socks, Silk Ties, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Silk Mufflers, Lady's and Gent.'s Raincoats.

A Quantity of REAL PANAMA HATS.

On view from TUESDAY, the 24th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

[545

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 25, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage, suitable for Offices, &c.

Apply to—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

[544

TO LET.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, Furnished.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.

97

TO LET.

OFFICES to Let.

Apply—

Box No. 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[515

TO LET.

NO. 3, A. & B. ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

[473

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1, Des Voeux Road.

[402

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
146, Connaught Road Central.

[401

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43 with wharf area 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[291

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

[28

WANTED.

FOUR or FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, furnished, about May 15th. Middle levels preferred.

Apply—

"A. D.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[547

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & SONS'

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE, 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 24TH APRIL, 1917.

LOCAL EDUCATION.

THE original ideas of the new Minister for Education concerning the National needs for increased efficiency in educational work seem to have met with the approval of Parliament and the general public in Great Britain. If we may judge from the contents of the short cable which we have received, the experiment of placing an expert in charge of this Department of the Administration is an assured success. It is, however, not only in Britain that reforms are needed. Every portion of the Empire must improve the teaching of its future citizens if we are to hold our own in the world. For that reason we are glad to learn that a local Commission has been appointed to inquire into the teaching of English in the Hongkong schools, a subject that was discussed at some length in these columns recently. The scope of the Commission's activities might well be extended when that question is settled. In our issue of yesterday we reprinted from a Northern contemporary the complaint of a Hongkong resident concerning the very limited facilities for educating European children in the Colony. There is also the problem of technical education, only a portion of which has been solved by the creation of the local University. Thus, it will be seen, there are many points in connection with our local education that need to be considered carefully with a view to the early introduction of reforms.

One effect of the war has been a severe analysis of all things British by earnest people, and our national system of education has been, as it were, under the searchlight. One of the most popular and striking acts of the LLOYD-GEORGE Ministry was to select a Vice-Chancellor of one of the modern Universities as Minister for Education. That almost encouraged some local optimists to hope that the day might not be far distant when a man who had specialised all his life in educational work would be given the direction of such work in this Colony. For Hongkong has always faithfully followed the old British Cabinet system of selecting as administrative heads of Government Departments individuals who have had experience in all sorts of subjects except the particular work which they are suddenly called upon to perform. The only exceptions to the system are to be found in the medical and engineering departments, for the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Director of Public Works are always technical men. It will undoubtedly be an advantage when the Director of Education for the Colony can be added to their number. Let us say at once that it is the system and not the individuals which we attack.

Not long ago, the local Chinese merchants drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in connection with the teaching of English in the local schools. We fear that the complaint will be more merited in future, owing to the unavoidable depletion of the teaching staff of these establishments as a result of the war. Patriotic schoolmasters of the Colony have volunteered for the front and been accepted, and their places cannot be filled. It will be remembered, of course, that the schools and colleges of Great Britain have suffered far worse than the educational establishments of this Colony from this cause, so that, after all, the Chinese boy in Hongkong is relatively better off in regard to educational facilities during this time of stress than is the British schoolboy at home. When the war is over we hope that there will be a great improvement in the teaching of English in the local schools. For that reason we strongly urge upon the Hongkong Government the need of establishing a system of training Chinese teachers who would then be qualified to impart the rudiments of English. In Britain there are large departments of the modern Universities in which hundreds of young men and women are trained for teaching. Their commencing salary and the possibility of promotion depend upon the qualifications which they obtain during this period. Young Chinese should be encouraged to seek such a training for teaching English not only in the schools of the Colony but also in the schools of China. We can think of no more simple and inexpensive way of spreading the English language; the only difficulty in the way of its realisation is the ever-present problem of money, and we believe that the scholarships system can be made to solve that. The training fees should be paid by the organisation which guarantees employment to the teacher, and there should be an understanding that the teacher remains in the employment of the organisation for a certain period of years after the training. We commend this idea not only to the Governments of Hongkong, the adjoining Provinces, and Peking, but also to the various missionary bodies. For it cannot be denied that the missionary schools in China have been powerful instruments in disseminating a knowledge of the English language, and it is to the advantage of all of us out here, and to the trader at home, that the teaching should be efficient.

Another aspect of the educational question to which attention has often been drawn is that of affording proper facilities for training the children of British parents in China. In the great majority of cases, such children are sent home at about the age of seven and do not return to the Far East until they are from seventeen to twenty-two years of age. A few people employ a European governess; a number of others send their children to local elementary British schools, of which there are four in this Colony—one at the Peak, another at East Point, one at Kowloon, and the Army school. In Shanghai, we believe, even more British children go to local schools. In Hongkong and Macao there are also schools for the Portuguese. We imagine that the majority of the parents whose children attend these schools are unable in normal times to incur the expense of sending them to Europe for their education.

The point which we desire especially to emphasise is that if these children were at home there would be a scholarship system available for them, so that they could go on to the University. So far as we can discover, there is no similar system out here. We do not know the attitude of the responsible authorities of the local University towards Europeans—whether it be one of encouragement or otherwise; but we think that they should certainly be sympathetic to any such proposals, because it was distinctly understood, from the beginning, that all races and creeds would be welcomed. Therefore, we hope that it will be possible to establish scholarships for Europeans at the schools on the China Coast, so that they may have at least the possibility of a higher education. Many of the boys become apprentices with the local dock companies, and it might be possible for them to alternate their years of practical work with periods of scientific studies. It may even be in the interests of local firms to provide scholarships on the same general principles as those outlined above for teachers of young Chinese. We so frequently read of the proposals for improving the education of our fellow-countrymen at Home that we cannot lose sight of the fact that the children of British parents who are trained out here will also need to be better equipped for the battle of life. At the recent Conference of Headmasters in England, Mr. HICHENS, the administrator of a very large works, gave some very sound advice upon this subject. Towards the close of his address he said: "A want of education, or, worse still, a misguided education, lies at the root of our troubles." We want to do what we can, in the Far East, to improve the education of the Chinese, the British, the Portuguese and the Indians. No race is more alive to the importance of education than the Scotch. There are many of them on the China Coast, and we are sure that they will do anything possible to assist in so good a cause. There have been praiseworthy efforts by the Chinese to found scholarships, and the Portuguese, also, are making an effort in the same direction. Every encouragement should be given to those who wish to equip themselves for the battle of life, and the scholarship system helps to that end.

A Chinese woman was engaged in removing a mound of earth on a plot of ground at West Point when a large stone fell down the hillside, and, striking her on the head, killed her.

Colonel G. D. Chamier, C.M.G., who was the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery in South China some years ago, has been appointed Brigade Commander, attached to Headquarter Units, at Home. Colonel Chamier left Hongkong in 1911 for home service.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—W. Dunbar, $20; A. H. Harris, $10; O. H. Ritter, $10; Wing Fat & Co., $10; and M. E. K., $2.

The weekly Religious Meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted this afternoon (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock by the Rev. C. N. Pope, who will speak upon "The position of Ismail in the purposes of God." The meeting is open to all women.

An oil hawker, of 160, Connaught Road Central was on his way from Cha Kwo Ling to Lyeemun on Saturday, and, when near the village of San Ko, he was attacked by a man with a revolver. He was struck over the head with the weapon, and was robbed of $22 and a watch.

Those of our readers who are members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce are reminded of the extraordinary general meeting which has been called for 4.30 o'clock this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building. Their attendance is urgently requested.

There were five cases of small-pox notified in the Colony during the week ending April 21st, the sufferers being one Indian and the rest Chinese. Three of the cases proved fatal. There were also five cases of enteric fever, two being British and the rest Chinese. In these cases, two deaths occurred. There was one fatal case of diphtheria, a Chinese being the victim.

In spite of bad weather there was a good attendance at the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Lyeemun, on Saturday evening when the members of the Mess entertained their friends to a dance and 'social.' C.Q.M.S. Truran R.G.A. made an able M.C. The principal items of the musical programme were contributed by the following:—Staff-Sergeant Cripple, R.E., Sergt. McGregor, R.E., Wr.-Sergt. Smith, R.G.A., Sergt. Skuse, R.E., and Bombardier Beanland, R.G.A., the last-named acting as accompanist. A pleasant evening closed at midnight with the singing of "God save the King."

THE WAR.

FURTHER GERMAN ATROCITIES.

MORE HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDOED.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

THE RAID ON DOVER.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We made further progress eastward of Havrincourt Wood.

We carried the southern portion of the Trescault village.

There has been sharp fighting throughout the day south-eastward of Loos, where ground was gained and prisoners taken.

There was considerable air activity. In the fighting five of the enemy's machines were brought down and six were driven down. Four of our machines are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, April 23rd.

A *communiqué* states:—Between the Somme and the Oise there was an artillery duel, which was most active south of St. Quentin and north of Urvillers.

Between Soissons and Rheims there were intermittent artillery actions.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

The enemy violently bombarded Rheims, particularly the Cathedral quarter in Champagne.

The day was marked by a series of enemy reactions against the heights at Massif and Moronvillers.

There was a violent attack against Highmount, which was repulsed after a sharp action, and our machine-gun fire and counter-attacks inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy.

Our fire caught a German battalion north-west of Highmount, which was dispersed, leaving their dead on the ground. Another attempt against the hill further east was repulsed.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

MORE FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 22nd.

A *communiqué* says:—There was violent artillery firing during the night to the south of St. Quentin.

We again progressed between the Aisne and Chemin des Dames and north of Sancy and Jouy.

Grenading occurred in the region of Hartebise, and there were skirmishes and grenading to the west of Navarin.

German aeroplanes last night bombed in the region of Dunkirk. Three persons were injured.

GERMAN VERSIONS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

A German official report transmitted by wireless says:—Artillery firing to the north of the Scarpe increased to the most extreme violence. Our destructive fire caught moving troops, and a counter-attack repulsed an English advance on the north bank of the Scarpe.

Our storming troops blew up a garrison blockhouse near Berry-au-Bac.

Engagements at Braye, Hartebise farm, along the Rheims-Nenfchatel Road, to the north of Prosnes and on the west bank of the Suippes resulted in heavy enemy losses.

We repulsed a French advance to the south of Ripont.

The enemy lost six aeroplanes, and our naval aviators brought down an airship, which fell in flames into the sea at Nieuport.

FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday night we secured the ground gained to the eastward of Fampoux.

The fighting continues to go in our favour to the west and north-west of Lens. We again progressed, capturing prisoners and machine-guns. We repulsed three counter-attacks.

ENEMY'S RESERVE BEING USED UP.

LONDON, April 20th.

The Germans are relying on Hindenburg's boasted strategical reserve to gain victory. However, the extraordinary rapidity of the Allied advance has clearly disarranged the enemy plans, and the appearance of many new German Divisions and the crowding of his first-line trenches indicate that his reserve is already being used up.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 22nd.

An official report states that the enemy force which General Maude defeated and practically wiped out on the 18th inst. was a Turkish detachment on the left bank holding the Shattel Adhaim line, not as previously telegraphed, on the right flank on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the northern flank of the enemy's Istabulat position.

We advanced one mile on the night of the 19-20th.

We captured on the 21st inst. part of the front line of the Istabulat position, capturing 230 prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DOVER RAIDED.

THE GERMAN STORY.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The German official version of the Dover raid states that light forces advanced towards the mouth of the Thames and effectively fired 650 shots at short range on the Dover and Calais fortresses. Calais was unguarded but at Dover an outpost vessel was destroyed. Not sighting the enemy on the return journey portions of the forces turned back and received and encountered destroyers. There were sharp engagements at short distances. One enemy vessel was torpedoed and another was fired upon and heavily damaged. One was probably sunk. A portion of the forces advanced towards the Thames but did not meet the enemy. Only merchantmen prisoners were captured.

A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Admiralty not only denied that any British vessel was sunk but that even any were seriously damaged. The only British force taking part in the action consisted of two destroyer leaders. The engagement lasted a few minutes. The remnant of the enemy escaped by fleeing. The merchantmen prisoners claimed were three of the crew of an abandoned barge.

SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Admiralty have issued a correction of the above report stating that one of the hospital-ships retained their destinctive markings.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S LATEST ATROCITY.

HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Admiralty announces that the steamers *Donegal* and *Lanfranc* were torpedoed without warning on the evening of April 17th, whilst transporting wounded men to British ports.

Owing to the German practice of sinking hospital ships, it is no longer possible to distinguish hospital ships, because they become more conspicuous targets. Therefore the *Donegal* and *Lanfranc* were not marked as hospital ships, but were provided with an escort.

The *Donegal* was carrying slightly wounded men, twenty-nine of whom, and also twelve of the crew, are missing. The *Lanfranc* carried 234 British wounded, 167 German wounded, 52 members of the Medical Staff, and 123 crew.

GERMANS RESCUED.

Twenty-three British and fifteen Germans are missing. Patrol boats, at the imminent risk of being torpedoed, rescued 152 German wounded.

The illegal and inhuman submarining of hospital ships is the culmination of a savagery which has brought the world face to face with a situation unparalleled in civilised warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law or the most brutal creed of necessity. Following the sinking of the Asturias and the Gloucester Castle, Britain decided to transport wounded in vessels not bearing distinctive markings, and has notified Germany of the withdrawal of certain hospital ships.

The fighting on the Western front is leaving a very large number of wounded Germans in our hands, and practically all ships bringing wounded men are bound to carry a proportion of Germans. It remains to be seen whether this knowledge will deflect the German Government from the present abominable course.

ADMIRALTY REVIEWS GERMANY'S CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Admiralty in its statement, reviews the progress of Germany's campaign against hospital ships. It points out that Germany's original accusation—that hospital ships of the Allies, and of Britain in particular, were employed for the purpose of transporting troops and military supplies—was based on the evidence of witnesses the majority of whom were anonymous and the remainder German. Britain, in denying the outrageous charges, showed that Germany had the obvious remedy in cases of suspicion, namely, the right to visit and search any hospital ships encountered on the high seas. From the German refusal to tolerate hospital ships within certain limits there is only one conclusion to be drawn, namely, that it is the intention of Germany to add yet another and more unspeakable crime to the long list that disgraces her record.

The statement recalls how the German Government gloatingly announced the torpedoings of hospital ships, while the German nation appears to have accepted the intelligence with composure, if not with satisfaction. Warnings being useless, orders were given for the Freiburg reprisal raid.

The statement contrasts the attitude of the Germans towards the raid with the spirit in which the Allies exacted retribution by purely military measures. The airmen who carried out the attack were exposed to—and did, in fact, incur—precisely the same dangers from the town defences as they would have incurred in the course of an ordinary action. It is plain, however, that any retaliatory measures that are open to a government upholding the principles of humanity and justice, would not prove a deterrent to Germany in the future. Such reprisals could be only punitive in affect.

It will be necessary to reconsider the entire status of the hospital ships, in the light of the German attitude.

GERMAN ACCUSATION.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Press Bureau issues the following announcement:—A German wireless message has accused the British and French of employing vessels carrying the markings of Belgian relief ships for the purpose of attacking submarines. The allegation is untrue, and is merely a variation of the groundless assertion that the Entente is mis-using hospital ships. It is evidently intended as a pretext for the torpedoing of Belgian relief ships without warning.

GERMAN NAVAL RAID ON DOVER.

TWENTY-TWO BRITISH KILLED.

LONDON, April 22nd.

In connection with the German naval raid on Dover there are twenty-two British dead.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSSES.

LONDON, April 22nd.

A German official message states:—After a naval engagement during the night of April 20-21, to the east of Dover, the destroyers *G 85* and *G 42* are reported lost.

CALAIS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, April 22nd.

German destroyers fired a few shells at Calais on the night of April 20-21.

THE CASUALTIES.

A hundred shells were fired on Calais. Some civilians were killed and a dozen wounded.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

LONDON, April 22nd.

A Berlin message announces that a great cruiser has been launched, named the *Mackensen* by order of the Kaiser.

Egypt.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING ON EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, April 22nd.

An official report from Egypt states:—We consolidated the ground gained and are now in contact with the enemy main position covering Gaza.

This extends from the sea coast, near Sheik Hahmed, through Alimuntar to the eastwards of the town, thence south-easterly to Abu Haleira.

We took 200 prisoners on the 19th inst.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

LONDON, April 22nd.

A German official report transmitted by wireless says:—Fighting has been revived at the Cerna Bend and to the south-west of Doiran Lake.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS

WASHINGTON, April 23rd.

The State Department has published the report of Mr. Whitlock, he ex-Minister to Belgium, on the Belgian deportations. In his report Mr. Whitlock states that the Germans have lighted an inextinguishable fire of hatred among the Belgians by a cold and calculated deed so cruelly executed that even German soldiers wept.

MR. BALFOURS MISSION TO U.S.A.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 23rd.

Mr. Balfour and the other members of the Commission have arrived. They were received by Mr. Lansing and the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice. They received an avation from the crowds and the City was beflagged with the Allies' colours.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXTENDING BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

TO EMULATE FOREIGN RIVALS.

LONDON, April 18th.

Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on the prospects of extending British trade in China, Mr. Archibald Rose emphasised the necessity of creating a demand for our goods by letting the Chinese consumers see them, and also by emulating our foreign rivals in hard work, studying the special needs of buyers, and cutting the costs of production as low as possible. He mentioned that the Lancashire producers and exporters were seriously giving attention to the question of developing the British cotton piece goods trade with China. No doubt China was a wonderful field for engineering enterprise, and British engineering groups should send out well accredited agents to educate the Chinese regarding the possibilities of mechanical power. Regarding the work of distribution, he said that a way must be found to place the driving force of the Briton behind the Chinese distributer in the interior. Compradores had out-lived their usefulness, and the Briton must shoulder the responsibility for himself.

He advocated a combination of British exporters and producers which would assist joint working in China. In order to enable China to increase her exports and thus buy more British manufactures, her internal taxation must be regularised so as to ensure to the provinces a tangible return from foreign trade, and communications must also be improved. He suggested that small investors in Britain, who were interested in China, and small Chinese investors, might provide regular financial assistance for the industrial development of China. He urged British producers and exporters to distribute their goods through British channels, and concluded by saying that the political machinery, working through Consuls and Legations was the mainstay of British commercial rights in China. The activities and responsibilities of Consuls would increase proportionately with the increase of British trade. The Foreign Office and the Board of Trade were now attempting to devise means of increasing the efficiency of the consular service in order to meet the new needs. Closer co-operation produced between experts and officials was perhaps what could help most to extend British trade in China.—Delayed in transmission.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Imperial War Conference has unanimously passed a resolution, moved by Sir Robert Borden and seconded by the Hon. Mr. W. F. Massey, to the following effect:—"That the resolution of the Imperial Conference of April 20th, 1907, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly."

The Imperial Government is taking steps to carry out this resolution.

FRENCH AND BRITISH AVIATORS.

SUPERIORITY OVER GERMAN.

PARIS, April 22nd.

The French Aviation Corps has congratulated the British Aviation Corps upon its superiority over their adversaries, which it never lost during the recent engagements, and thankfully acknowledge the British aid. They express their amazement at the British airmen's exploits which they are ambitious to emulate.

It is confirmed that the German aviation losses in the last few days have been double those of the Allies.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARGENTINES CHEER ALLIES.

A BIG PRO-ALLY DEMONSTRATION.

BUENOS AIRES, April 22nd.

Forty thousand demonstrators marched to the Presidential Palace on Saturday, cheering the Allies.

The speakers eloquently supported the President's attitude towards Germany. A handful of German sympathisers was dispersed by the Police.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. Balfour's Mission was given a most cordial reception. It was met by representatives of the State Department, the Army and the Navy and took a special train for Washington.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of a statement, said the object of the Mission was to effect the fullest co-operation. All were striving for an everlasting peace through successful war.

WAR HONOURS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The following decorations have been conferred:—

Croix de Guerre:—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour:—Lieut. General G. F. Milne.

Commander of the Legion of Honour:—Commodore Lionel Halsey.

The Order of Leopold:—General Smuts.

The Order of Mahomme Ali:—Sir Francis Wingate.

The Victoria Cross:—Commander Gordon Campbell, "in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and consummate coolness and skill in command of one of His Majesty's ships in action." Commander Campbell already possesses the Distinguished Service Order.

Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold:—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

The Belgian Croix de Guerre:—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Bacon.

BONUS BONDS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S OPEN MIND.

Asked in Parliament recently to consider the issue of a further War Loan in the shape of premium bonds, Mr. Bonar Law replied: "I do not wish to say more at present than that I have an open mind on the subject of raising money for the war by the issue of premium bonds. Legislation would be required before such an issue could be made."

Early last year, steps were taken by a number of business men in London to bring Bonus Bonds prominently before the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this group, which included bankers and accountants of repute, asked Mr. McKenna to receive a deputation. The late Government however, decided against Bonus Bonds, and Mr. McKenna announced that it was useless to receive the deputation.

In spite of this rebuff the demand for Bonus Bonds was so great that a small private Parliamentary Committee was formed and a working scheme drawn up for submission to the House of Commons. This scheme, published last May, suggested an issue of £1 Bonds, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, and providing £150,000 for half-yearly bonuses ranging from £500 to £5. The number of bonuses or prizes awarded half-yearly was to be 11,380 for each £10,000,000 issued to the public.

Even this modest scheme did not meet with the approval of the late Government, though it was thought excellent by all the members of the Treasury Committee on War Savings, including Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., and Mr. R. M. Kindersley, Governor of the Bank of England.

NEW BID FOR CALAIS?

Considerable attention has been created in Paris (says *The Daily Chronicle*) by an article by Vice-Admiral Fournier in the *Matin*, in which the writer expresses the belief that Germany—in order to strengthen her submarine blockade if for no other reasons—will make another drive towards Calais.

"The fact of such a move being aimed directly at England," says the Admiral, "would make it very popular in Germany, and if the Germans succeeded in occupying the coast between Dunkirk and Boulogne the entry of their submarines to the Channel would be facilitated, and their action might be made more fruitful and less risky, under the protection of German patrol boats along the shore.

"An offensive with Calais as its object would have for the Germans," concludes Vice-Admiral Fournier, "the advantage of containing the possibilities of a military decision."

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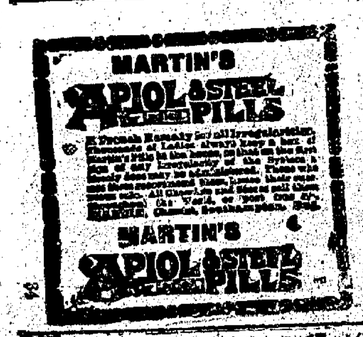

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION
42-2

JOY RIDING AT THE FRONT.

CONSOLATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

[BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.]

If, as is likely enough, you are in a hopeless moral muddle about the war, you may be curious as to how they reconcile it with their conscience at the front to heap death on destruction in the amazing manner I have tried to describe, and whether I write as a human being or a fiend when I shamelessly avow that I enjoyed my week at the front much more than I enjoyed my last week at the seaside.

To take the latter and lesser point first, war does not blot out the glory of the sun or the spacious beauty of the broad fields of France in their dazzling robe of snow; and a hungry and social man does not enjoy a meal and good company at quarters or headquarters any the less because the table is a mess-table, even when the windows are shaken by occasional shells going or coming. Taking about the war among soldiers is not depressing and sometimes revolting, like talking about it among civilians. To the civilian the war is often not a war at all; it is a squabble, to be conducted by writing anonymous postcards and throwing a dead cat back and forward over the garden wall. To him, when a British soldier kills a German soldier, it is a heroic deed: when a German soldier kills a British one, it is a dastardly assassination. No soldier on service goes on like that. All the thoughtful soldiers (and war makes soldiers very thoughtful) clearly understand that there is a morality of war quite distinct from the morality of peace, just as the morality of an interview with a tiger in the jungle is distinct from the morality of an interview with a missionary; but they do not ridiculously condemn the actions of their enemy in terms of the peace morality whilst they justify their own in terms of the war morality.

PACIFIST AND MILITARIST.

Pacifism does not trouble the Higher Command in the least. The Quakers cannot teach an Army Commander, much less a Commander-in-Chief, anything about the horrors of war. He can shake hands whole-heartedly with President Wilson both on that point and on the abstract desirability of avoiding a victory. A victory for anybody is a victory for war; and whether your General is professionalised enough to desire a victory for war or humane enough to depreciate it, the practical moral for him is the same; he strains every nerve to avoid a victory—for the other fellow. And the other fellow does the same. Thus all the tangle and tedium of the controversy between the pacifist and the militarist disappears on the battlefield; for whether you fight for victory or fight to make victory impossible, the result is the same; you fight like the very devil anyhow. The piety of the Kaiser, whose favourite reading, if I am rightly informed, is a collection of Bishop Boyd Carpenter's sermons, which he has had translated expressly to be read aloud to him, produces exactly the same result in the field as that worship of Wotan and Thor with which he is absurdly credited, or as the enthusiastic atheism of Frederick the Great. I did not ask Sir Douglas Haig or Sir Henry Rawlinson whether they sympathised with Quaker Stephen Hobhouse or with fire-eating Admiral Fisher, not because it would have been indiscreet—for they put me extremely at my ease by their frankness and hospitality—but because it did not matter.

For good or evil, when once the cause is staked on the sword, Cromwell, Washington, and Lincoln must go through with it as resolutely as Ivan the Terrible, Alexander, or Napoleon. The more they desire the end of the war, the harder they must fight to reach it. When clever literary amateurs like von Bernhardi or the late General Butler pontificate about war being a biological necessity, it is well that Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, as a professional biologist, should demonstrate that if they understood biology they would know better; but when the enemy's barrage rains on you or his bayonet makes for your stomach, the biology does not matter and the necessity does: all you need consider then, is that the best parry is a thrust, and the best way out of a barrage the way towards the gun. One does not trouble about the danger of damp sheets when the house is on fire; and, granted as much as you like that both we and the Germans ought to have managed better than to go to war, now that we have done it we must put our backs into it, not sparing our souls at home any more than the soldiers spare their bodies abroad. They tell me that even the German prisoners often show an eager interest in the safety and success of their new comrades.

A REAL MORALITY.

This is not really more strange than that French and British soldiers should be fighting on the same side, or that Irish soldiers whose patriotism consists in an implacable political hostility to England should carry her flag, or the French flag, or any flag, to victory sooner than fail in the supreme duty of putting up a good fight. This may seem to you a queer morality, a boyish morality, a silly and destructive morality; but it is a real one; and unless you can understand it you will never be any use to your country or any other country during a war. Please note that it is, within camp limits, a cosmopolitan, supernational, essentially neighbourly morality, and therefore one which it specially behoves a Pacifist to understand.

A celebrated civilian playwright put into the mouth of a ruinously pious king the sentiment that "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." Setting aside the obvious comment that there are no just quarrels in the world, because when people quarrel they cease to be just, and if they had been just before they would not have quarrelled, one must say bluntly that war is not concerned with the justice of its quarrel. That is one of the main objections to war as an institution, and the one that will eventually uproot it from human morality. But it is too late to consider it when the sword is drawn. You cannot vindicate outraged morality by surrendering or allowing yourself to be beaten. On the contrary, if you are in the wrong and desire to acknowledge it and make amends, you must achieve victory or your amends can have no value. Let us suppose for the sake of argument that the Kaiser becomes convinced that his declaration of war was a crime; that it is his duty to restore Lorraine to France and Schleswig to Denmark; that he owes Belgium an apology and a colossal indemnity; and that he should make us a present of his fleet and confine German activity to the land. If he were to do this now (assuming, of course, that his subjects would not at once consign him to an Irrenanstalt), there would be no grace nor moral significance in the operation; it would be interpreted simply as the ransom offered by a defeated combatant. Only with his foot on our necks could he make an admiring and edified world dub him Wilhelm the Magnanimous. I press this on the consideration of the British citizen who has qualms of conscience about our part in the war. He has plenty of partisans in the trenches. I can assure him with some confidence that there is not a professional soldier at the front, on either side, who is imposed on by the special pleading which was put up in this country in 1914 to avoid the disruption of a political party, and in Germany to save the credit of a dynasty. The soldiers all damn the party politicians and the courtiers with the greatest heartiness, and feel far more strongly against those who smoothly said peace when there was no peace, and left us only half prepared to meet our engagements, than against the thorough-going Tolstoyans.

In the trenches there are plenty of Socialists, internationalists, haters of war, men who read the *Labour Leader* and eschew the *Morning Post*. But can any sane man's mind be so confused as to suppose that they raise white flags, or fold their arms and allow themselves to be killed, or desire victory for the Hohenzollern? On the contrary, they are among the best of the fighting material. They, too, wish to dictate the terms of peace; and they know that they cannot do that if they are conquered. There is at home a childish sort of conceit that imagines it to be possible for a member of a nation to say, "I don't hold with war," or "I don't hold with Lloyd George"—or with Bonar Law, or Russia, or French Republicanism, or Barabbas, or what not, and to refuse to help in the war accordingly. But that does not survive a day at the front. When war overtakes you, you must fight, and fight to win, whether you are the aggressor or the aggrieved, whether you loathe war as the kingdom of hell on earth or regard it as the nursery of all the virtues. It is not that you must defend yourself or perish; many a man would be too proud to fight on those terms. You must defend your neighbour or betray him; that is what gets you. You may swear never again to vote for any person or party who had a hand in bringing about the war, or you may look forward with exultation to a century of triumphant khaki elections; but if you have an atom of common sense and sympathy with the man in the field, you will help your soldiers to victory for all you are worth, even if you are longing for the time that will restore them to their homes and make the war seem an incredible nightmare from which Europe has awakened.

THE DEVASTATIONS OF WAR.

This is why there are no politics or pacifist agitations at the front, though there are more earnest politicians and pacifists there than anywhere else on earth.

The devastations of war are not all to be deplored. I shall not attempt to console those mourners for the Louvain library who have always voted against a penny rate for a library in their own parish; and I will not pretend that Ypres and Arras are as pleasant to see as they were when I saw them in peace. But I have been a member of a sanitary authority concerned with the clearance of slum areas and the administration of Building Acts; and the tragedy of the Somme district began for me in some of the villages which have not been demolished, not in those which have. A comparison of what the Germans have done to Albert with what I should like to do to London or Manchester would make the Kaiser seem a veritable Angel of the Passover beside me. As to your mediæval Cloth Halls and the like, what right had we to sponge on the Middle Ages for the beauty we would not produce ourselves? I say would not advisedly; those who say that we could not may be referred to the art-school of Birmingham (of all places), where Mr. Catterson Smith has taken the common English boy, with no more than a common taste for drawing, and elicited from him drawings that have all the mediæval qualities.

As soon as we really want an Ypres of mediæval charm we can have it. If we do not want it, nobody but a handful of members of the Art Workers' Guild will suffer the smallest privation by the smashing of the Cloth Hall and the Cathedral. I have loved these things and taken trouble to see them as much as any man; but I know that as good fish are in the sea as ever came out of it, and better. When the affected taste for fish becomes a genuine imperative appetite, as it was from the twelfth century to the fifteenth, those fish will be caught. So blaze away, brave gunners on both sides: if you only slay enough Philistines and reduce Commercialism to ruins you may prove the best builder of all. Either "the best is yet to be," or the sooner we all blow one another off the face of the earth the better.

SUPER-PLOUGHING.

They tell us, too, that the Somme front is blasted and ruined for ever. Childe Harold, in the Peninsula, said of our Army and their foes, that they had served but—

"To feed the crow on Talavera's plain
And fertilise the field that each pretends to gain."

And now, it is said, matters are worse. We sterilise the field that each pretends to gain. But is this so? The artillery major who obligingly blew half a field to bits for me so that I might see how it was done, assured me that he was doubling the value of the farmer's land by a super-ploughing which no farmer could afford. "But," said I, "how are these pits to be filled up and smoothed over for the tillage?" "I could shove them together with a few charges of dynamite," he said; and I lent a ready ear, as I have always held that "To plough and hoe, to reap and sow, and be a farmer's boy," is an unendurable lot, and that artillery will find its true service in agriculture, as it has already done in locomotion (for your motor-car cylinder is a cannon).

But how of the effect of all this on the men? Here there is nothing reasonable to be said: we are face to face with the fact that pugnacity is still a part of human nature, and that civilisation is in its infancy. Men will play at war when there are no battles to fight; their cinema films and magazine stories prove that war is a favourite food of their imagination; they volunteer for war without waiting to be compelled; and they go back to it after suffering its worst hardships.

When Garibaldi offered them starvation, wounds and death, they jumped at the chance: when Mazzini offered them the millennium they took no interest in him. At the front you see men coming from the trenches so tired that their mouths hang open; and you have only to read the pages of Mr. Patrick Macgill to learn that nothing but the fascination of war could make their lot bearable. Others, returning to the trenches after their respite, are more serious and concerned. All of them would describe themselves as completely "fed up" with war. They are not joking, nor singing songs, nor making the least pretence of enjoying themselves. But they are no more hopelessly wretched than I. An officer with whom I condoled on the unutterable boredom of war admitted it to the fullest; but mentioned, as a set off, that "there is always something exciting." And this something is nothing but war itself. Men torn from civil life of the most prosperous and comfortable kind, and engaged in the most perilous service under conditions that would, one would suppose, make them envy a Polar explorer, say without affectation that they have never been so happy. They seek terrors and hardships more determinedly than warm clothes, comfortable firesides and security. The "never again" of the civilian papers, the apology for the war on the ground that it is to end war, finds no echo at the front. The soldier may pity those who have been driven from their wrecked homes to wander on the face of the earth in helpless vagabondage, and are the victims of war without having any part in it. He does not pity himself.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN MANKIND.

Great correspondents like Mr. Philip Gibbs, finely sensitive to the miseries of the troops, and with literary power enough to convey a heartbreaking sense of it, nevertheless seek war out and see it through, fascinated by the spirit which drives men to endure and defy so much outrageous mischief and danger. The soldiers says that war is hell; but he does not say that it is a crime. Fe make many accusations against Germany, some of them ridiculous enough in view of similar exploits of our own; but when a man becomes a soldier he ceases to blame her for bringing war upon Europe, though that is the real grievance of pacifist morality against her. Therefore, the moralising which represents the waste and destruction, the tortures and terrors and sufferings of the war, as quite unmixed horrors, may be edifying and human; but it is not true to nature at the front. The strange satisfactions which men find in war may be rooted in that part of their nature which is common to the paleface, the redskin brave, and the Zulu warrior. They may be largely a reaction against the dullness of a civil life that satisfies none of their heroic instincts. I do not justify them, and I know that they must finally be satisfied in nobler ways or sternly repressed and discarded; but I should be foolish and dishonest if I attempted to ignore them.

Then there are the reasonable and intelligible benefits of "service" as distinguished from the selfish commercial money-hunting of the merely unsocial private adventurer. In the Army you do not have to think of money, nor to cut out your neighbour, nor to cheat and adulterate and entrap customers by lying advertisements. Instead of your hand being against every man's and every man's hand against you, you are continually trying to get things done in the best possible way for the benefit of your comrades in arms, of your country, of the whole of which you are a part. You may not escape from the bribing contractor and the corrupt quartermaster or the thief who steals your kit; but at least they are recognised as criminals, as the disgraces and accidents of a system normally honourable, whereas commerce is normally competitive and places your individual pocket before all the higher objects of ambition. It is quite reasonable to hope that many a man who has gone into the Army a commercialised cad will come out of it a public-spirited gentleman. There will be ennobled men to set against ruined ones, and saved souls to set against dead bodies. This is an argument, not for the perpetuation of war but for the purification of peace; but as long as peace remains unpurified, and war remains in some respects nobler, let us give it its due and not deliver ourselves to the oppression of an unrelieved horror.

DRAWBACKS OF WAR.

There are drawbacks; for if commerce at its worst makes a man a rogue, discipline at its worst makes him an automaton; and a rogue is better than an automaton, and often much less cruel. But the military automaton of the barrack is a peace product of whom the vicissitudes and surprises of war make short work. The main objection to the huge European military systems is not that they produce wars, but that they are reduced to absurdity for such long periods by peace. For the soldier in the field there is something to be said, for the soldier in the barracks, nothing. We had better reform the barracks and get rid of war; for, when all is said, war is a frightful calamity, and can be defended only on the ground that our inertia is so gross that nothing but gigantic calamities will induce us to reform. All the military virtues could be exercised in a decently organised civil life; and all the reforms could be effected by reason and conscience as well as by terror. But we did not so exercise them; and the Germans did not so exercise them; and now we must take the consequences. To become Tolstoyans in the middle of a war which we brought on ourselves by being fire-eaters in time of peace (in so far as we were anything but lazy pleasure-seekers) would be to show ourselves as unwarlike as we were uncivilised, a people unfit to survive on either plane. At all events, at the front—and in these columns I am concerned with the front—they will not make peace unless their enemy forces them to, though they have reasons to desire it of which no civilian can form any adequate conception.

The power to make peace, and the responsibility for war and its enormous mischiefs, do not rest with the Army, but with the politicians at home who wield this monstrous engine of death and devastation. It is an engine which a wise man would hesitate to trust in the hands of God, much less in the hands of men who have sustained no higher test than that of a Parliamentary election. Since they have undertaken as gods to control it, and had their undertaking accepted, they must do their best, under the full responsibility which can be charged upon them only by full powers; but if even one shot too many be fired the guilt will lie on them and not on the soldier. For at this rate of destruction the prayer of the peoples must be, not "Give us peace in our time," but "Give us peace in all time." As to the heroes, who do not desire peace, there will be for them the "mental fight" of William Blake, who, long after Waterloo, did not let his sword sleep in his hand. His Jerusalem is still to be built; and it will not be built with decently organised civil life; and all the heroisms could be effected by reason and

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

CUNNING RETREAT.

TRYING TO RESTORE HUN CONFIDENCE.

[BY W. BEACH THOMAS.]

I said something in a brief telegram of the spectacle of the German deserted lines towards Bapaume. We should all endure to hear what others have endured to suffer, and some further details of this battlefield will give a more real explanation of the German retreat than the most perfect theory of its why and wherefore.

It has been, and is being, carried out with mathematical precision, but no one will see the battle in terms of diagrams and theories who is aware of the muddle and tangle of the graveyard labyrinth from which the enemy fled in real horror and disgust.

The enemy, driven down the hill to the valley in front of Bapaume, was so hammered, day in day out, by our powerful artillery that they built few alleys of communication and had much ado to keep their fighting and support trenches habitable. They did nothing which military necessity did not compel.

Men were killed by shell-fire in trenches and alleys; men were sniped in the open by sharp-shooters and indirect machine gun fire. Some of the dead in the trenches were thrown out on to the parapet or over and left there, sometimes half covered by trench repairers throwing out mud, sometimes left untouched by sheltering earth.

Those who fell in the open were left where they fell. If they were wounded they were still left, and sometimes, dragging themselves away, were drowned in the shell-made marshes.

STUMBLING INTO DEATH.

Night and day platoons going up and coming down stumbled through the narrow passes of death, losing men and material at each venture.

When the word was given to leave the sepulchral swamp of daily death the men went rather too quickly, as if indeed the pestilence were behind them; and the villages of Le Barque and Ligny-Thilloy were thus lost by mistake.

So they attempted a counter-attack. Four bodies of men advanced from different directions in the German's manner. He now generally prefers to counter by means of a number of separated units converging on one spot.

One attacking platoon, just 40 strong, met a patrol of six of our soldiers, took them prisoner, and went back with them—as they supposed. But they had lost bearings, and the whole 46 landed in the midst of our lines. The 40 became prisoners, the six were free again. One of the other attacking groups was annihilated by our fire, and another fell back with a small remnant.

ENEMY'S ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

During this retreat we have on the whole taken very few prisoners, even wounded prisoners. So thorough was the clearance in Gommecourt that only one man—and he was blind—fell into our hands.

The citadel of Serre was not less completely cleared; but neither Gommecourt nor Serre was voluntarily abandoned. Life there was unendurable in itself, and in a military sense impossible. The danger of a moral collapse was imminent. Flight was the only possible alternative to defeat.

From these sloughs and salients and sepulchres the German soldier looked back, as we now look forward, to gentle hills, green and pretty with the work of cultivation and dotted with undamaged villages. He was told that among these he would be safe from shells and infantry attack and that every desirable communication had been tunnelled out by captive workmen.

With some cunning the retreat has been used as a method of restoring confidence in the soldier as well as of saving men. It may have some such effect; it has certainly saved the German arms for the moment and in this place from a pitiable defeat.

But there is scarcely a German soldier over the line who has not known the depths of the terrors of war and does not harbour a lasting dread of our artillery. He is a worse soldier than he was. Active victory alone, not comfortable retreat, will restore his confidence; and only under the cover of victory will the full extent of the retreat be acknowledged to the public. Where will he seek that victory?—*Daily Mail.*

HOOKING THE WIRE.

RAIDER DISGUISED AS A SHELL CRATER.

[BY CAPULET.]

This was a game we played in the 99th Londons when I was in France. We were somewhere in the Béthune district, having a pretty rotten time. The Durhams, who were before us, had straightened out a hollow in our line, so we were in a new trench. Being mostly miners, they had made a rattling good job of it in every respect but one, and that was the barbed wire.

Just then wire was badly wanted elsewhere, and we had only a couple of strands to protect us, and therefore had to keep our trench double-manned in case of an attack. It was a pretty tight fit between the chalk walls besides being beastly dull. Not even a trench raid to cheer us up: the Boche had taken the alarm and put a regular jungle of barbed wire in front of him.

Masters, the captain of my company, said something must be done, and he got up a game of footer in the twilight with a luminous ball. But it went down the chimney of the brigade staff cookhouse, and fell into the soup. They said the brigadier turned out with a fiery moustache after eating his soup and frightened the padre, but that was a yarn.

CATERPILLARS.

It was after this game that Private Potts, of my company, came to me with an idea. "Them 'Uns 'as lots of wire and we 'ave none. Why not shift it over, sir?" I didn't see how it was to be done, but I mentioned it to Masters. Just then young Barry turned up, the gunner sub, who has to protect us when the Boche attacks, which he hasn't the slightest intention of doing. Barry came out with a brilliant idea.

"Why not caterpillars?"

It seems Barry had a friend in the Heavy Howitzers, who complained that his caterpillar tractors, were eating their tails off in idleness. Moreover, he knew of a lot of wire cable in the deserted coal mines behind us. "Hitch one end of a cable on to the barbed wire, and the other on to a caterpillar, and the thing's done!"

We would have tried it next night but for the Staff. They called it a minor operation, and first the division and then the army corps wanted to take a hand in it. At last our colonel got leave to call it an experiment; so that the Staff could take the credit if it came off, and say nothing about it if we all got scuppered.

We had more trouble than we expected in getting the long cables dragged up, three of them, each half a mile long. Then we had to splice four small wire ropes to the end of each, with grapnels to hook the German wire. The next thing was to get them there. Potts disguised himself as a bush and crawled out, but they turned the searchlight on him and machine-gunned him. He left his bush for them to shoot at and sneaked off sideways, but had to lie out three hours before the Boche calmed down.

Then I had a notion. As I told Masters, the commonest object in No Man's Land was a shell hole with the chalk showing white through the turf. So evidently the proper thing was to dress as a shell hole. I got a big hoop from a vat, covered it with white calico, and crawled out under it. Whenever the searchlight came my way I lay doggo; and it worked first-rate. On the night of our fishing expedition we had twelve perambulating shell holes, and the Boche never twigged it.

"COCOONS OF IT."

I went with Barry to see the caterpillars. We had put them where there was a bit of a slope for them to run down, and the gunner major said they would pull an armoured fort up by the roots, and a wire entanglement was just play for them. There were three of them, the Woolly Bear, the Silkworm, and the Sea Slug. But the driver objected to this name because he would get chaffed when he went back to 'bus driving, and he called it the Doggerpost.

We had a 'phone from the front trench to the caterpillars; and the moment our twelve chaps came in and reported their grapnels hooked on, the gunner major started them. Then the band began to play. A good two hundred yards of knife rests, iron pickets, and tangles of barbed wire started on a journey across No Man's Land. Better still, a Boche officers' patrol who were sniffing about in front of our trench came in with it.

They were rolled up in regular cocoons of barbed wire, and the officer said our methods were barbarous and uncultured. That was when we got him out and left his trousers in the wire.

Next morning there were only a few scraps of wire left opposite us. The general came round to look at it, and we were told that we had done well, but it was a hazardous experiment, and we were not to try it again. The Staff got mentioned in despatches, I got a week's leave, and Private Potts got ten days' No. 2 for fighting the driver of the Woolly Bear because he resented his war 'bus being called a stink-and-pop crawler. But he said it was worth it.—*Daily Chronicle.*

In the *Echo de Paris* Mr. Herbette says that Germany is making a tremendous naval effort. The flats and ponds have been filled in at Jade Bay, and vast buildings and stores accumulated. "Does this mean that the High Seas Fleet will attempt to justify the enormous naval outlay? Germans hate England more than ever. What blow are they preparing?"

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

BRAINS WILL SAVE BLOOD.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING.

When the House of Commons went into Committee last month in the Vote of 5,000,000 men for the Army.

Mr. Pringle moved to reduce the Vote by 1,000 men. He said he believed that the Government were making a wasteful use of the Army orces. He drew attention in particular he Salonika expedition. Had the expedition ever seriously threatened the German communications with Constantinople or Baghdad? It was said that this expedition had been systematically starved by the War Office against the will of the late Cabinet. The responsibility for indecision, however, must rest with the Government. Unless the expedition could be rein orced ti could be of no military value. The House was entitled to know the military view. They knew that Lord Kitchener, Sir William Robertson, and General Munro had been opposed to it. What was the view of the present military advisers of the Government?

"DAZZLING OPPORTUNITIES LOST."

Mr. Churchill—No one will quarrel with my hon. friend for drawing attention to this grave qustion of military and foreign policy. The Army at Salonika is certainly a factor in our military arrangements which touches in a very marked degree the man-power problem and the tonnage problem. All enterprises in the Balkan and Turkish theatres are limited by the carrying power of our mercantile marine. In 1915 great and dazzling opportunities, all of which were lost, were presented to us in those theatres. In these days decisive results could be obtained by armies whose size was not beyond the limits of our available carrying power, but from the moment that Bulgaria entered into the struggle against us, and the Germans obtained a through road to Constantinople, whereby they could organise the forces of the Turkish Empire effectively and efficiently for war, it should have been obvious that the size of the armies needed to achieve a result exceeded the carrying power which we should have at our disposal, and very great revision of plans became necessary from that moment. It ought to have been frankly recognised that the hour of successful amphibious intervention in those theatres on a great scale had passed. Those facts, which were apparent in the autumn of 1915, will not lose any of their force in 1917 or 1918. On the contrary, in order to achieve results (I do not say effective) we shall steadily require to use larger armies with a tonnage which will steadily diminish. But it is not easy for anyone not possessing the fullest information, which only the Cabinet have, to advise as to what course should be taken. We cannot blot out all that has happened. We have to deal with the fact that there is a great international army at Salonika, and with the obligations which it has necessarily contracted.

It involved considerations of honour as well as military and diplomatic considerations. We have to consider M. Venizelos, who throughout the whole of the war has displayed the utmost wisdom and courage, who has not only shown himself a wise statesman in regard to Greece, but has evinced a perfect grasp of the great international and human issues at stake. He has claims on the action of the Allies which honourable Governments cannot brush aside, or be unmindful of. The question is not one which lends itself to reproaches or recriminations, and by means of a secret session it might be possible to discuss the broad issues of military policy and the supply of man-power without producing any misgiving in the country, without unduly alarming the troops in the field, and without disclosing to the enemy any matters that it would be serious to disclose. I hope the House will return to these topics before the session is much older, and that we will hear from the Government a serious and responsible statement.

RESOURCES OF INDIA.

Closely connected with the supply of men for the Army is the question how far we can depend on the resources of India. The policy pursued by the Secretary of State and his Council has had the effect of largely shielding India from the horrors of this war. Her economic development is proceeding, her enormous manhood is practically untouched, her military expenditure has been very little increased during the war, and she has practically no unproductive debt. This is India's great opportunity for taking a notable and effective part in this world's struggle in proportion to her strength, and to share our burdens and our fortunes, and there is no reason to suppose that India will have failed to respond to the same kind of appeal as has been made to parts of the Empire with such splendid results. The Secretary of State for India and his Council have taken the great responsibility of drawing a curtain of official rectitude and complacent departmentalism between the aspirations of the Indian people and the needs of the British Empire and cause. If this time last year only half the divisions I urged had been raised there could now have been released for service in France some 90,000 British troops from Egypt, Salonika, and possibly even from Mesopotamia. Even now the action taken by the Secretary for India, tardy though it is, is not adequate. Greater effort is needed, and is possible, and if there is neglect and failure this year as last, the responsiblity of the right hon. gentleman will be even greater than it is to-day. What applies to India applies also to Africa. If the House of Commons this time last year had devoted itself resolutely and with vigour to the question of man-power, we could have had two or three hundred thousand men we have not got to-day. If we devote ourselves resolutely to the question now we may have next year five or six hundred thousand men more. If we do not do so we will find ourselves deprived of this number. Where, then, are we going to find men to fill the ranks of the Army?

It seems to me that the House of Commons by not grappling with these questions, following them up with intense devotion and even ferocity, is allowing power to slip from its hands and allowing itself to be made a useless addition to the Constitution. (Hear, hear.)

I admit most gladly the immense improvements which have been made in the utilisation of the men the War Office already has under its control since General Macready became Adjut nt-General, assisted by that most able civili n general, General Geddes. (Hear, hear.) I am told that between 20,000 and 30,000 officers servants alone were found capable of being moved up in drafts to support the fighting battalions. There is, again, the question of the cavalry, great masses of which are kept in France but of which only one hundred men, or even less found opportunity for tactical use during the whole campaign of 1916. That is rather a small dividend to pay on an enormous expenditure of money on food, tonnage, and man-power. Another matter in which the military authorities in France have been somewhat slow to appreciate the conditions under which war is carried on is the provision of light railways and tramways. There has been undue reliance on motor transport. That is being patiently and painfully remedied, and it is very much to the credit of the present Prime Minister that when he was Secretary of State for War he should have been able to insist, in spite of formidable opposition—(hear, hear)—on a great development of railway policy in France, and of changes in *personnel* necessary and indispensable to give effect to it.

"BRAINS WILL SAVE BLOOD."

In all the great man-saving processes civilian influence and thought have painfully and eventually triumphed over the orthodox professional view to the great advantage of our fighting men and the prospect of our cause. (Hear, hear.) Sir Wm. Robertson said the other day that war is a great exposer of fraud. War certainly should dissipate delusion, and there are a number of delusions which it is greatly to be hoped the course of this war will dissipate. You may think if you wish, that all generals are geniuses, and that all civilians harpies unless they happen to be journalists. (Laughter.) You may, if you wish, believe that military and naval commanders always give clear and resolute opinions, and that politicians are always timid and procrastinating.

You may believe if you like that our misfortunes in this war have been due to our neglecting to follow expert advice. You may believe even that all the Ministers who left the Government the other day are incompetent and slackers, and that all who remain are warlike and heaven-born men of action. You may believe that if you like, but remember Sir William Robertson says that war exposes fraud. I demur altogether to the view put forward in many powerful quarters outside this House that all we have to do is to gather together every fit man in the United Kingdom who can be made to shoulder a rifle and rush them forward into great battles such as those which we fought on the Somme. The vital part of the problem of man-power is frugality of its use. The French learned this terrible fact after the fighting in Champagne in 1915. Then the words were spoken: "*Il faut menager les hommes.*" That has been accepted as a governing condition of French generalship ever since. We see in General Nivelle, in whom so many hopes are centred, an officer who, by the perfection of his arrangements, by the great employment which he make of the machinery of attack and organisation, has been able to achieve most striking results with compuratively small loss of French life. Machines save life, and machine-power is a substitute for man-power. Brains will save blood. I say this to the Committee, and it is quite necessary they should view the solid facts of the situation, that unless manœuvre devices can be called in aid of our man-power I do not see how we are to avoid being thrown back on those dismal processes of waste and slaughter which are called attritiou.

It is not easy to see how with the present forces we can expect this year to obtain decisive results from mere attrition. These results may come from other quarters. They may come from internal conditions in Germany, the chance of accident in war, or from new forces coming to our aid. But the balance of forces on the fighting front at present is not such as to offer any prospect of speedy victory as a result of a straightforward process of an exchange of lives, however pertinaciously that is adopted by the command and however valiantly and devotedly the sacrifices are made by our brave troops. (Hear, hear.) That is surely a very serious fact. We are always beginning a campaign each year with a feeling that we have got very much larger armies than we had before. It is true that our armies have steadily increased, but the balance of forces on the fighting front now is not such as to justify any supposition that a mere process of mutual attrition is going to produce decisive results. What I do hope is this, that whatever the Government do they will proceed upon a clear-cut policy. I hope they will not commit themselves and their armies, or so far as they can influence them allow their Allies to commit themselves, to a vast policy of attrition on a gigantic scale unless they are absolutely certain that they will be able to pursue it to a point where it will become decisive. I hope that they will not launch out on a vast offensive of the kind we had last year unless they are certain that the fair weather months at their disposal, and the reserves they command relatively to the enemy, are such as to give an indisputable result. Unless a decisive final blow can be struck, it is better to develop our superior resources wherever inequality of the fighting line may be. They resources behind the fighting line are enormously in favour of the Allies.

A 1918 CAMPAIGN.

It is better to develop those resources patiently until the moment comes when a decisive blow can be struck. In any case, if a policy is to be adopted, let the end be fully studied, and let us be sure that we do not embark upon it unless we can carry it through to a result proportionate to all our sacifices. (Hear, hear.) In any case, it seems to me it would be very foolish not to make our preparations now for the campaign of 1918. Success will come, but we have no right now to count upon events turning decisively and immediately in our favour. We have no right to build on that assumption, and now I say to the Government: Where are you going to get the preponderance you need in 1918? There is no large preponderance now. I do not believe you will get from this country alone, even if you ruin its agricultural and maritime interests, that preponderance which is needed to conquer in the kind of warfare which is now going on. We must avail ourselves of manœuvres which involve risk. We must avail ourselves of mechanical aids, which require intense exertion of thought. We must also avail ourselves of the native resources of the Empire and of the population resources wherever they can be found. We must use all these methods simultaneously, and to a high pitch if we are to avoid next year the same outlook as that which confronts us to-day. I said last year to the Indian Secretary, "Do it now." I say again to the Government who are making great exertions, who are doing a great deal, and who naturally feel the weight and burden of the difficulties with which they are confronted, you must begin now with your preparations to obtain a preponderance in 1918. You must use the manhood of the whole world; men of every race and clime must serve behind the lines, and where possible within the lines, according to their quality, not in tens of thousands, but hundreds of thousands. In this way alone can you free your offensive divisions for that period of rest which is vital to them if they are to be able to conquer. You must make all your armies play their part in holding enemy forces on their fronts.

I have heard it said it said that the Germans describe Salonika as their best internment camp. There may be some truth in it, but it is well to remember that it takes an army of a quarter of a million to guard that internment camp. Every employment of force must be scrutinised by the proportion of the enemy which it is holding at a given time on their front. It would be a fatal thing to reduce our output of machinery and weapons by taking the skilled men and sending them off to work in the trenches. But the skilled production of weapons of war must proceed at its very height. All these devices which multiply the powers of the human arm and save human life must be studied and adopted. Then you must look boldly for new fields and new methods of manœuvre. Armies and foreign policy must go together on that question. We can make a certainty of 1918. You can get no results in this war short of eight or nine months, or very likely twelve months, but you can get great results after such a period of time, and we can make a certainty in 1918. There is still time for that. Do not let us always be behind the march of events. We are doing in 1917 what we ought to have done in 1916 and even in 1915. Do not let it be said when 1918 arrives that we find ourselves in agreement at last with all those measures which it would have been proper to have taken in 1917.

Colonel Yate urged that a real attempt should be made to organise the man-power of the whole Empire.

Sir H. Dalziel thought the Government ought to make a declaration of policy regarding Salonika. He estimated that we had lost as many men there as in the whole of the Boer War. If the information could not be given in public, let them have a secret session.

OUR POLICY IN THE BALKANS.

Mr. Dillon said that, though he differed in the matter of policy from Mr. Pringle, he thought the Government ought to make a frank statement. Was it or was it not a fact that we made promises to Roumania if she come into this war which we were unable to redeem? Was it not a fact also that for months, before Roumania came in, General Sarrail was telling his Government and ours that, owing to the way his expedition was being starved, he was not in a position to make an offensive in Macedonia. Further, he was informed that the generals in command of the Russian armies an the Roumanian frontier warned their Government and ours that it would be a mistake for Roumania to come in. Who overruled them? (Hear, hear.) Recently a document had come into his possession which had been spread broadcast throughout Europe, but it had not so far appeared in this country. If it was authentic—he did not know whether it was or not—Lord Hardinge ought to quit the Foreign Office at once. It was addressed to Sir George Buchanan, our Ambassador at Petrograd, and was in the following terms:—

"Foreign Office, July 31, 1916.

"My dear George—Your private letter of this morning announcing the retirement of Sazonoff is decidedly depressing. It is very unfortunate that at a moment like this a change should be brought about especially during the progress of the negotiations with reference to the Roumanians coming into the war, negotiations which will probably have a satisfactory result. . . . Benckendorf seems at present very depressed on account of the difficulty he experiences in his financial arrangement with McKenna. . . . McKenna, like all financial people, is narrow minded and pedantic, and asserts that the rouble exchange is a question which does not concern the war. It is possible that we may have to intervene in order to convince him in case no agreement is realised. The negotiations with Roumania appear to proceed satisfactorily, but I shall not be convinced of their success until I have seen Roumania's declaration of war. Bratiano is one of the most elusive of fellows, and even at this moment he is inclined to wriggle out on the alleged pretext that our offensive at Salonika is not everything which they require. Yet he must recognise that Roumania will not obtain the enormous tracts of territory for which she is striving as long as she does nothing to secure them. I still hope that everything will go well within the next few days."

If it was true that Lord Hardinge wrote that letter, it gave an appalling idea of the operations of our Foreign Office. The next charge he made was that General Sarrail's force was delibrately starved, obstructed, and crippled. He was firmly convinced that if the Allies had kept their pledges to Roumania, or if they had kept Roumania out of the war, we should have been in sight of the end at this moment, whereas the war had been prolonged by a year at least. According to his information, the position of the Allied troops at Salonika was still one of grave danger, while M. Venizelos and his friends were at the mercy of a camarilla as pired and controlled by Germany.

SECRET SESSION SUGGESTION.

Mr. Macpherson said the question of high policy which had been raised had been debated on at least three or four occasions. That being so, he did not think it would become him, even if he were ready to do so, to reply to the various points which had been raised. He desired, however, to say he agreed with Mr. Churchill's appeal for a secret session in view of the fact that such questions ought not to be discussed on the floor of the House except when Parliament met in secret session. As to the cavalry at the front, it may yet be possible to use it. All the Yeomanry in this country which has gone to the front had done so dismounted.

With regard to the employment of native troops in the various theatres of war, we were going to have an enormous increase of all our native resources from all parts of the Empire. Lord Derby was only too anxious to meet members of the House of Commons at any time when they felt they would like to have more distinct information than it was possible to give within the limits of a question and answer, or ov a debate in the House. The question raised by Mr. Dillon had been raised by that hon. member many times. He must say he regarded with very great fear Mr. Dillon's action in reading a letter from Lord Hardinge to Sir George Buchanan.

An Hon. Member—An alleged letter.

Mr. Macpherson said he thought any member of the Irish party ought to read a doubtful letter with very great hesitation. (Hear, hear.) The letter might be genuine, but, in any case, it was a private letter, and he should like to have asked Mr. Dillon whether he had the permission of Lord Hardinge to read it to the House of Commons.

Mr. Condon (Nat., Tipperary)—Has not the letter been published in the Press of this country, and accordingly he should have hesitated in reading it to the House of Commons without first finding out whether it was genuine. (Hear, hear.)

MAN-POWER PROBLEM.

From the very beginning of the war the War Office had taken a long view. They were continuing that policy, and so far as men, munitions, and everything else was concerned they were looking well in front.

Mr. Holt asked whether any answer was to be given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Salonika problem. If the Committee allowed the vote to pass without a reply or a definite promise that one should be given shortly, they would declare themselves impotent.

Sir J. D. Rees said the reason why India had not sent more men was that neither arms nor transport were available. The finances of India were in no condition to help in the war till just lately.

ALLIES AND SALONIKA.

Mr. Bonar Law—I have heard this subject debated before, and I have more than once hesitated as to whether I should rise to say anything about it, and I have always refrained for the simple reason that I do not believe it is possible for me to say anything to the House which it would be the least interesting for the House to hear. This is obviously a question not so much of the past as of the present and of the future, and I think the House must feel that it is quite impossible for the Government to give any indication at all as to what their intentions are in regard to the Salonika force. I have heard in previous debates an hon. member ask the simple question: Is the force at Salonika intended to be offensive or defensive?" I am sure the Germans would like very much if we would give an answer. (Hear, hear.) It is precisely to that kind of question that it is impossible to give any answer. There is one section of members who, in talking on this subject, have definitely taken the view that we ought not to have a Salonika expedition. There is another section who think it is one of the vital operations in the war. I am not going into the merits of the expedition at all, but I do wish to point out to the House that we are engaged in a war with many Allies. The policy as a whole cannot by any possibility be the policy of this Government alone, and therefore, even if we took the view of those who think this expedition is a mistake, it does not follow that it would be possible for us to act in any other way; but I am very far from admitting that that views is correct.

My right hon. friend the member for Dundee (Mr. Churchill) put the case quite correctly that we must not merely act in concert with our Allies, but that what has happened has laid obligations on us which it is necessary for us if we can to fulfil. Let me point out the obvious facts to the House. If by any chance this expedition were taken away, the first thing that would happen would be that Greece would be overrun, that the whole Balkan peninsula, without exception, would be in the hands of our enemies, and that, what from the point of view of the British House of Commons is not less important, those who have helped us from the beginning would be at the mercy of our enemies, and we know precisely how they would be treated. It is quite natural that the House should wish to have a free and frank discussion of this subject. I do not think it is possible. (Cries of "Secret session.") I should be very unwilling to have a secret session, unless there was a strong body of opinion in the House which desired it. I think I can go further, and say that you cannot frankly discuss this sort of matter, even in secret session. We cannot possibly discuss policy if there is any doubt as to the use which you are going to make of a force in any particular theatre of war. I recognise as strongly as anyone the disadvantages to us now, especially when tonnage has become so important, of such an expe ition. All these considerations a reasfully in the mina of the Government as they are of any member of the House.

A DIFFICULT SUBJECT.

Nothing has exercised us more then the whole subject of Salonika. It has been difficult, because the Allies who are interested in Greece and the Balkans have not always taken the same view as to the right policy to adopt. I believe in this respect we have recently gained some ground. We are carrying out a common policy. The main object of that policy for the moment is to make sure that if our German enemies choose to advance against us there we shall not run the risk which we would have run a few months ago of being attacked from behind. That is a great advantage.

There was some discussion about Roumania. Again, it would be impossible to deal with that subject. All I can say with regard to Roumania is that deplorable as the result has been there were no threats of any kind used towards Roumania to induce her to come in, and I do not think that because her coming in has proved so disastrous to her, and has inflicted suffering upon her, which the Allies would have done anything to prevent, that is reason for condemning the Allies because they welcomed her assistance. I think the House will recognise that this is not a subject upon which any member of the Government can talk.

The House rose at eleven o'clock.

THE BARBAROUS AGE.

NOW IS THE TIME AND NOT 500 YEARS AGO.

[BY SIDNEY DARK.]

I have always doubted whether the mechanical progress of what was once described as the "so-called nineteenth century" made mankind one whit happier or kinder or better. It is certainly true that during the hundred years before the war regard for human life was intensified, but this probably had an entirely commercial and unworthy foundation. Under the commercial system a man's life has a certain money value. Only the foolish slave-driver whips his slaves to death.

With this greater disinclination to take the lives of others came a much more tender solicitude for oneself. Men hung on to life as they had never hung on to it before, but, while they grew afraid to die, most of them grew afraid really to live.

MEDIÆVAL TORTURE.

Since the outbreak of war there has been among the mass of people in the belligerent countries a concentration on national rather than personal interests, and this has been accompanied by a cheerful readiness to die which is a little appalling to those of us who are still swaddled in nineteenth century cotton-wool.

With this immensely important phenomenon has occurred another. We had supposed that the "progress of civilisation" had made barbarous and calculated cruelty impossible. We have seen during the past two and a half years the most scientifically educated people in Europe adopting and applauding the appalling methods of massacre and torture employed by mediæval mercenaries and by the Huns of Attila.

All of us have shivered at stories of the peoples of beleaguered cities pouring molten lead on the heads of their assailants! The Germans have sprayed their enemies with liquid fire, and have puffed poisonous gases in their faces. This sort of thing being done on one side immediately and necessarily copied by the other, so that a modern battlefield becomes a scene of calculated torture that might well fill the heart of an ancient Italian swashbuckler with envy.

Try to compare the battlefield of Crecy with the battlefields of the Somme! In the one case you had men killed by clean wounds inflicted by arrows and men bashing each other over the head with clubs and battle-axes. There must have been elation and excitement in the combat, and it was conducted according to chivalrous and accepted rules. It was the business of the soldier to kill his enemy, but his action was restricted by rigorous and narrow conventions.

POISON AND PIRACY.

On the modern battlefield the soldier seldom sees his enemy. He fires horrible devastating infernal machines at him from guns miles away. He riddles him with machine-gun bullets. He poisons him and burns him, and the very circumstances of the fight make the humanitarian regulations of the Geneva Convention impossible to carry out.

The wounded are perforce left in hundreds of cases to die in agony where they fall. What a monstrous joke it is in face of all this that we should talk of progress and vaunt ourselves the moral superiors of our forefathers!

This again, of the stories of pirates on the Spanish main that thrilled our nurseries, of the bloodthirsty buccaneers who live again in Sir James Barrie's immortal phantasy as Smee and dismal Starkie! How we writhed with indignation at the horrors of walking the plank! What a small thing this was after all the prowess of the German submarine, that, safely entrenched under the water, sends destruction by torpedo into the very vitals of an unsuspecting ship! Captain Kidd was at least ready to fight before he murdered. The U boat only hides and contrives death by stealth.

The sinking of the *Lusitania*, as a sheer horror, has no equal in the history of the seas. No one, even in their own time defended the pirates of the Spanish Main. They themselves, when at last they were captured and brought to trial, would admit their guilt while they were dying game. The assassinations of the U boat are, however, vehemently defended by professors and statesmen and priests of the Church in Germany and Austria, by men who in their private lives are doubtless citizens and kindly fathers.

"The city was taken and the women and children were put to the sword. This is a commonplace of the history of the past, but all the massacres that the world has ever seen have been outshone by the calm methodical killing of the Armenians by the Turks. Try to imagine what it means to assassinate 700,000 people! These unfortunates were butchered to make a Turkish holiday and to make it easier for the Germans to carry out their policy in the Near East. The Armenian massacre has been not only minimised, but actually defended, by cultured Germans with university degrees and military decorations.

The whole thing is not only horrible, but it is utterly and hopelessly bewildering. On the one hand we are astounded by the extraordinary heroism of common average men. On the other hand we are stunned by discovering that bestial cruelty can still be perpetrated as part of a definite political policy, just as it was perpetrated by the worst of the Roman emperors and by the most evil decadents who ever ruled in Byzantium.

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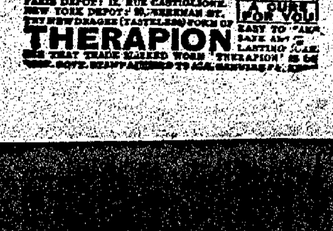

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ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 1,482, M. Fujii, 23rd April—Saigon 18th April, Rice.—Order.

CASTLEFIELD, British str., 1,022, Arthur Coe, 22nd April—Saigon 16th April, Rice.—Order.

CHIYODA MARU II., Japanese str., 731, B. Kamada, 22nd April—Hongay 19th April, Coal.—Order.

HONDAGUA, American str., 1,214, La E. Burns, 23rd April—Saigon 18th April, Rice.—Order.

HUICHOW, British str., 1,216, J. D. Milner, 22nd April—Weihaiwei 16th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KOREA MARU, Japanese str., 6,101, T. Ota, 23rd April—San Francisco 20th March, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, A. P. Sangster, 22nd April—Shanghai 19th April, General.—Order.

SHINFOO, Chinese str., 1,68 , K. S. Hassel, 22nd April—Chingwantao 15th April, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, Wm. Benson, 23rd April—Amoy 22nd April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TJISONDARI, Dutch str., W. H. Lap, 22nd April—Nagasaki 10th April, General.—Order.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.55.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably along the east coast of China, moderately from Hongkong to Touraine and slightly over Borneo and Philippines. It is nearly stationary in the North.

A trough of low pressure extends from Formosa to Tongking, with minima at each extremity.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 7.85 inches, against an average of 10.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. or variable winds, moderate; equally, overcast, some rain.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Basinan	E. winds, moderate to fresh.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

23RD APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	29.91	0			0	b
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.05	48	76	NNW	2	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.86	55	88	E	1	r
Gutzlaff	"	29.84	56	94	E	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.73	62	94		0	r
Amoy	9 a.	29.69	62	94	NW	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	29.64	64	100	NE	1	o
Tamoku	5 a.	29.63	68	94	ENE	1	o
Taichu	"	29.69	72	—	ESE	2	r
Tainan	"	29.72	72	—	SE	2	b
Anoshun	"	29.75	73	—	ESE	2	b
Pescadores	"	29.68	75	—	SSE	6	r
Canton	6 a.	29.67	74	95	NE	1	o
Hongkong	"	29.69	77	90	SW	2	eq
Gap Rock	"	29.66	—	—	SSW	3	o
Macao	"	29.66	75	94	S	4	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honhow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.68	73	98	ESE	4	o
Touraine	"	29.66	82	—	S	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.73	9	—	S	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.73	70	91	SSE	4	b
Dagupan	"	29.72	76	86	—	0	b
Manila	"	29.73	79	80	—	0	b
Lega	"	29.71	79	85	E	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.74	85	94	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29.71	77	86	N	4	o
Surigao	"	29.74	75	89	ESE	1	o
Labuan	"	29.68	80	95	SW	4	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet)

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 23rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.71	29.69	29.69
Temperature	71	77	80
Humidity	96	90	86
Wind Direction	East	SW	SW
Force	4	2	2
Weather	od	oq	o
Rain	0.08	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 22nd 76
Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th April.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height	LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	24	m 10 15	7 1	m 3 57	3 0
				5 23 a	0 9
Wed.	25	m 0 36	4 2	m 4 21	3 2
		m 10 51	7 0	6 15 a	1 2
Thurs.	26	m 1 42	3 9	m 4 41	3 5
		m 11 28	6 7	7 7 a	1 5
Fri.	27	m 2 12	3 7	m 4 56	3 7
		0 11 a	6 4	8 14 a	1 7
Satur.	28	No infer. high-		nor low-	water
		1 4 a	6 0	9 25 a	1 9
Sun.	29	No infer. high-		nor low-	water
		2 13 a	5 6	10 26 a	1 9
Mon.	30	No infer. high-		no low-	water
		3 32 a	5 3	11 38 a	2 0

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SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th Apr., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 25th Apr., 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 26th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 26th Apr., 4 P.M.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	THURSDAY, May.	10th
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NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots ...	MON., 11th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots ...	TUES., 19th June
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Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Bautin, Stanley		
Canton Samshui and Wuchow ...	7.30 A.M. Regia, 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

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Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
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Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/5⅛
ON PARIS.—	
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Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	334
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	56⅜
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ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	110¼
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	113
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	101⅛
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Cantons	$50	$375		$25 for 1914
China Fires	$20	$155, buy.		$9 for 1914
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North Chinas	£5	Tls. 150		27½% for 1915
Unions	$100	$915, s. & b.		$60 for 1914
Yangtsees	$50	$217		$21 for 1915
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Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$79, buyers $80, sales		$5 int. a/c 1916/17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18, sales		$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$41⅛		3/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$122½		10/- int. for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$34, sellers		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-16
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$114, buyers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$32		Ps. 5 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
Kowloon Wharf Co	$50	$81, sellers		$5 and bonus of $8 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$123, sales $122, buy.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 90½ buy.		
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				$7 for 1916
Central Estates	$100	$100, sales		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$102		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	$100	$97½ buy.		50 cents for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6½		$2 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$43		$5.25 for 1916
West Points	$50	$75		
OILS.—				Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-15
Langkats	G10	T. 17½, buy.		2/- int. account 1916
Shells	£1	107/-, sales		9% for 1915/16
Ural Caspian	£1	31/-		
MINING.—				1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-16
Kailans	£1	36/-		None since 1910
Raubs	£1	$24, buyers		4/- int. account 1916
Tronoh	£1	27/6, sellers		
COTTON MILLS.—				Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 155, sal.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14½ s. & b.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 122, s. & b.		Nil for 1915
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5.60, buy.		
MISCELLANEOUS.—				72 cents for 1915
China Borneos	$12	$8		None since 1906
China Lights	$5	$4½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
China Providents	$10	$8		$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Dairy Farms	$6	$23½, buyers		30 cents for 1916
Green Island Cement	$75	$8.10, s. & b.		$2.25 for year ending 29-2-16
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$51, buy.		$11 for 1916
Hongkong Ices	$25	$151		$2 and bonus of $1 for 1916
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$28½		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		Int. 7% account 1916
Hongkong Trams	$5	$7.30, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30-4-16
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9.80		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Do. New	$1	$1		$1.25 for 1916
Steam Laundries	$5	$8.40, buy.		70 cents for 1915
Union Waterboats	$10	$16		None since 1914
Watson & Co.	$10	$6, buyers		
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8½, buyers		

Rubbers, (Singapore Currency)	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.40	65 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.75	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.55	30 p. c.	—
Kedah	$1	Apl.	$4.35	42½ p. c.	30 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$3.15	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.65	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.50	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$5.00	23 p. c.	20 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London ...			3/1		

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Reserve Funds:—

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Silver $18,500,000

$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000

Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tungshan, Luanhsien, Tsaunghsien, Haingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON, KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kuehhu's Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... ... " 15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... ... " 5,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.

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Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA. Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voux Road.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [104

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed " 1,125,000

Paid-up " 562,500

Reserve Fund " 600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [83

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 % cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [19

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